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Part One
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ITALY'S WRATHFUL MOBS

Smashing Windows and Resisting the Police and Soldiers.

RADICALS SHOUT MENELIK'S PRAISE

Opposition Everywhere to Expeditions of New Troops Against the Abyssinian Victors.

HUMBERT WILL NOT ABANDON ERYTHREA

Proposition of Members of the Right to Withdraw from the Colony, and Popular Excitement Favors It.

ROME, March 6.—There was a renewal to-night of the riotous demonstrations here against the Government. The mob smashed the windows of several buildings and stoned the police. During the mêlée revolvers were fired, and thirteen soldiers and policemen and two rioters were wounded.

At Pavia a mob tore up the railway, preventing the departure of trains. They also cut a number of telegraph wires. The rioters then proceeded to the Prefecture of Police and smashed all the windows in the building. The police fired into the mob, and it is reported that many were wounded.

The greatest excitement prevails everywhere, and reports of disorders come in from all directions. Excited Radical Socialist and Republican Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies were seen in Rome this evening amid crowds of people, crying "Long live Menelik! Long live Anarchy!"

The Socialist Deputies have issued a manifesto urging the people to insist upon the Government's recalling the troops from Abyssinia, and granting amnesty to those persons imprisoned for taking part in the recent Socialist riots in Sicily.

Gen. Baldissera, the newly appointed commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has arrived at Asmara.

The newspapers here publish long dispatches giving the details of the recent battle between the Italians and the Abyssinians.

The Tribuna says that, contrary to the first reports, the unanimous testimony of the officers and ascaris, or native troops, is that the Italians fought boldly throughout. They obeyed orders implicitly whenever they were well led.

The Italia Militare says it is positively known that Gen. Dabormida is dead. Gen. Albertone fell wounded. Gen. Arimondi has not been heard of.

A group of members of the Right have given notice of their intention to move in the Chamber of Deputies a resolution demanding the complete abandonment of the Italian colony of Erythrea, in Abssynia.

At Pisa yesterday the students, believing that several battalions of artillery which were leaving the place were to start for Africa, marched in a body to the railway station, shouting, "Down with Crispi!" "Give us back our soldiers!" On their way they burned copies of the Tribuna and Nazione, Governmento rgans.

A mob at Milan marched to the railway station last evening and smashed the windows of that building, which they took possession of in order to prevent the departure of troops which it had been reported were about to start for Africa. The report turned out to be unfounded, but that did not have the effect of quieting the mob, which continued to occupy the station.

The troops finally made an assault upon the building and drove the students out. After the station had been cleared the disturbances were renewd in the streets and kpt up until 2 o'clock in the morning. In the many scffles which occurred several soldiers, policemen, and civilians were injured. A large number of arrests were made.

The Prefect of Milan this morning issued a proclamation forbidding the people to gather in crowds or to march in procession.

A mob gathered in Parma last evening which the police tried to disperse. The mob attacked the police with stones, whereupon the police fired a volley over the heads of the crowd. The mob, believing that the police were firing upon them, scattered in every direction in great haste.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News asserts that King Humbert has declared that he would sooner abdicate the throne of Italy than abandon the Italian Province of Erythrea, in Africa.

A dispatch to The Central News says that 215 Italian officers have reached Asmara.

It is reported that the explorer, Franzoi, after conferring with King Humbert, has gone to Abyssinia on a special mission to King Menelek.

KASSALA HAS BEEN ISOLATED.

Two Thousand Reinforcements from Asmara in Great Peril.

LONDON, March 6.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that the Abyssinians or dervishes have cut the telegraph line between Kassala and Massowah.

It is feared that the former place has been isolated by the Abyssinians or dervishes occupying the country between the two towns. The dispatch adds that 2,000 Italians have left Asmara to reinforce the troops at Kassala.

The latter place is ten days' march from Asmara, and it is feared that the reinforcements may be intercepted.

CRISPI HATED AND HARASSED.

But There Is No Excuse to Say that He Has Been Assassinated.

ROME, March 6.—Dispatches were received here to-night from the United States inquiring as to the truth or falsity of a rumor that had been circulated by The Chicago Associated Press to the effect that Prime Minister Crispi had been assassinated.

Like much of the alleged cable news of that Western concern, the rumor had no foundation in fact, and could have been disproved had the slightest effort been made to ascertain the facts. Signor Crispi is enjoying his usual health, but is, of course, greatly harassed by the troubles that have overthrown his Cabinet.

That he is a much hated man is generally conceded, and this fact is the only thing that adds the slightest air of probability to the sensational and false story furnished to a few American newspapers by The Chicago Associated Press.

A DEMONSTRATION SUPPRESSED.

Radical Deputies Provoke Shouts of Disapproval of Government.

ROME, March 6.—The popular demonstration against the Government which it was proposed to hold to-night at the Capitol turned out to be a complete fizzle. Only a small number of people gathered in the Piazza Colonna, the place fixed for the assembly. Later they marched to the Capitol, but the police were present in force, and would not allow them to enter.

A number of Radical Deputies harangued the crowd, eliciting howls of disapproval against the Government's policy, but before any overt act was committed the police intervened, broke up the gathering, and dispersed the crowd.

Emperor and Empress of Abyssinia.

TROOPS IN A TRAP AT ADIGRAT.

Besieged by Abyssinians and with Provisions for Three Days.

LONDON, March 6.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that 2,000 Italian troops who escaped from the recent slaughter inflicted upon the army in Abyssinia took refuge in Adigrat, which place is now besieged by the Abyssinians.

The position of the Italians is desperate. There is in the town a supply of provisions sufficient for only three days.

BETWEEN ENGINE AND PLATFORM.

Edward Knob Fatally Crushed at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station of the Suburban Road.

Edward Knob, twenty-two years old, of 479 West Fortieth Street, employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Suburban Road, was caught between an engine and the platform while trying to uncouple a train last night and was fatally injured.

It was Knob's business to wait at the lower end of the platform and jump between the car and the engine the moment the train stopped and uncouple the air-brakes and steam pipes. He was waiting just inside the railing about a foot from the edge of the platform when a train came in. He made a misstep and fell between the engine and the platform. He was twisted about in the small space and had been rolled several feet and badly crushed before the engine could be stopped.

The space was so small that Knob could not be released, and he remained there for twenty-five minutes, until the platform was cut away with hatchets and chisels. He was conscious all the while, and appeared to be suffering terribly. His ribs were broken and he was injured seriously internally. The doctors at the Harlem Hospital, where he was taken, say he cannot live.

A great crowd gathered on the station while the man was being extricated. Several women fainted.

STOLE MR. ROSENQUEST'S DIAMOND PIN.

The Thief Captured After a Chase and Recognized as a Pickpocket.

J. Wesley Rosenquest, manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, at 11 o'clock last night was riding on a Twenty-third Street car, which was crowded. As he was alighting at Broadway and Twenty-third Street he felt a tug at his horseshoe diamond pin, valued at $350. He concluded that a young man with a smooth face who apparently was reading a newspaper, was the thief. The young man got off the car and ran down Broadway, followed by Mr. Rosenquest and other passengers.

At Twenty-second Street a policeman seized the fugitive, and as he did so the pin dropped on the sidewalk. At the Thirtieth Street Police Station House the prisoner said that his name was Joseph Barton, twenty-one years old, a laborer, of 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Detective Riordan recognized him as Thomas Davis, a pickpocket, whose picture is No. 2,368 in the Rogues' Gallery, who was arrested on May 2, 1895. He will be arraigned this morning in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Judge Lorish Stricken with Paralysis.

ATTICA, N. Y., March 6.—Judge Andrew J. Lorish of Warsaw was stricken with paralysis while on board Erie train No. 3, on his way to this place, this morning. He is in a critical condition, and it is feared that a blood clot has formed on his brain. Judge Lorish is sixty-four years old. He has a wife and a daughter living in Warsaw.

Capt. Heany Arrives.

Capt. M. Heany, the American who was with Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal, arrived on the American Line steamship St. Louis, from Southampton, last night, the vessel anchoring at Quarantine. Mr. Heany had retired when the vessel reached Quarantine.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

MORTON MEN IN INDIANA

Hoosier Support Solicited for the New-York Candidate.

A PUBLIC STATEMENT ISSUED

Urged that Indiana Owes Something to the Empire State—Morton Represented as in the "Prime of Life."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—The advance guard of the Morton boomers has invaded Indiana. W. A. Sutherland of Rochester, Col. A. E. Baxter of Elmira, and D. S. Alexander of Buffalo arrived in Indianapolis last night and spent to-day conferring with Republican leaders of the State. They issued a statement this afternoon.

The statement rehearses the "innumerable times" that New-York has asked for the Presidential nomination and willingly has supported other nominees when the decision has gone against the Empire State. It is urged that the time has come now for New-York to have the nomination, and the support of Indiana is solicited for the New-York candidate.

A long history of the candidate's life is set out, showing his generosity to all worthy enterprises, his success as a politician, and his "able conduct" while the chief adviser of Secretary Sherman.

It is admitted that Mr. Morton is seventy-one years of age, but it is argued that he still is in the prime of his life and is capable of many years of public duty, and, by way of comparison, the names of Gladstone, Bismarck, Evarts, Palmer, and others, all of whom are older, are mentioned.

"We believe," the New-Yorkers say, in conclusion, "that we have peculiar claims upon the Republicans of Indiana. In 1888 it was the solid vote of New-York for Harrison that made his nomination possible at Chicago, and it was the untiring energy of the Republicans in every quarter of our immense territory that drew to the polls the last possible Republican vote and won over enough Democrats so that, while we lost the State on Governor by 21,000, we carried the State for Harrison by 14,000 and gave him the Electoral vote without which he could not have been elected."

SAXTON VERSUS RAINES.

The Outlook Good for a Pretty Fight in the Twenty-eighth District.

ALBANY, March 6.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senator John Raines are likely to head opposing forces in a pretty battle for supremacy in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. The stakes will be the honor of going to St. Louis as a delegate to the National Republican Convention.

The Lieutenant Governor let it be known for the first time to-day that he proposed to make a fight for this honor. The Congressional district includes the Counties of Cortland, Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, and Yates. Mr. Saxton lives in Wayne; Mr. Raines in Ontario. One of the delegates is to be Representative Sereno E. Payne, whose home is in Cayuga.

Yates has 4 votes in the District Convention, Cortland 5, Ontario 7, Wayne 8, and Cayuga 10. Mr. Raines expects to carry his own county, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton expects similar good fortune in Wayne. Assuming that Mr. Payne will certainly be a delegate the chief struggle will be for support in his county for one or the other of the rivals for the prize. Cayuga and Wayne can elect.

Friends of the Lieutenant Governor say that Mr. Payne is more likely to join forces with Wayne than with Ontario. When Mr. Payne has been a candidate for Congress, Lieut. Gov. Saxton has given him loyal support, whereas sometimes Mr. Raines's ambitions to go to Congress himself have interfered with Mr. Payne's programme.

The District Convention has not been called, and will probably not be held until after the State Convention.

FOR McKINLEY, AGAINST RAINES.

The Fifth Ward of Rochester Breaks the Republican Programme.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Nine Republican caucuses were held in the wards and towns of Monroe County last night. All instructed for Aldridge and Sutherland for National delegates, and Morton for President, with the exception of the Fifth Ward, which was carried by the McKinley faction by a vote of 70 to 31. The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth Warders:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Fifth Ward view, with pride and gratification, the rapidly concentrating sentiment throughout the country favorable to the nomination for the Presidency of our illustrious citizen and soldier, William McKinley. His pre-eminent qualities of leadership, his distinguished public service, his broad and wide statesmanship, and the purity of his life and character, have justly won for him the esteem and devotion of his countrymen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Fifth Ward instruct their delegates for William McKinley, believing it to be with the sanction of the people, and to be fraught with the country's highest aims and greatest glory.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring against the Raines liquor bill.

Suffolk and Queens for Morton.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., March 6.—The First District Republican Congressional Convention was held here this afternoon. Walter L. Suydam of Suffolk County and Henry C. Johnson of Queens County were elected delegates to the National Convention; alternates, Joseph Henry Newins and Augustus Denton.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidential nomination, and pledging the support of the Counties of Queens and Suffolk.

Pittsburg for McKinley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The Republican Executive Committee of Pittsburg to-night declared in favor of William McKinley as the Presidential nominee of the party, and requested the County Committee to arrange for primaries at which the voters may express their preference for President. The committee also denounced Senator Quay for attempting to dominate local politics.

Whitney Delegates in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6.—The Democrats of North Kingston yesterday elected delegates to the State Convention who are in favor of sending delegates to the National Convention who will vote for William C. Whitney as the Democratic candidate for President.

President Cleveland to Receive.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After a suspension of such functions for nearly two years President Cleveland has decided to resume his regular tri-weekly public receptions, beginning on Monday next. The receptions will be held in the East room and will be informally social in character.

THE PALISADES A STATE CHARGE.

Beyond the Province of the National Government to Preserve the Natural Beauties for the Public Benefit.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It begins to look as if the Palisades Military Park bill would not emerge from the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, except with an adverse report.

There was a meeting to-day of the subcommittee having the bill in charge, and upon the invitation of Representative Bishop of Michigan, the Chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. F. P. Albert of Alpine, N. J., made some statements that were interesting to the sub-committee. Mr. Albert told the members that, being a resident of the Palisades, he was very much interested in their preservation. He soon learned from the committee that there was a very decided objection to the proposition to provide a military park or reservation on the ground, and that the conviction had been reached that there was not sufficient force in the military arguments brought forward to justify consideration of the bill urged for adoption by the Commission for the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

Mr. Albert then suggested that, in considering the question, all idea of fortification of the Palisades be eliminated. The proper and necessary thing to be done is to secure possession of the slope, from the top to low water, where all the defacements of the rock are going on, and make it possible to stop the disfigurement of the Palisades front. This would relieve the proposition of the weight of securing possession of the area at the top. He did not believe that the Government would desire to possess the top area. He doubted whether the proposition that the Government should buy the slope would be favorably considered. The only way in which the Palisades could be reserved for their beauty and the enjoyment of the people would be by State enterprise. In order to prevent delay in State action, he believed that it would be wise for the Military Affairs Committee to dispose at once of the Palisades Park bill adversely. Just so long as the bill was in committee, the States of New-Jersey and New-York would do nothing, placing all dependence upon the National Government to do something that it must be obvious the States should do themselves. While the matter was in doubt the defacement of the Palisades would go on.

In reply to questions put by members of the committee, Mr. Albert told them that to secure the slope and top area proposed to be reserved for a park would cost about $4,000,000, but that the slope, comprising the area desired to be preserved in its natural condition, could be obtained for about $500,000.

THE SANDSTORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Face of the Plains in the South of the State Completely Changed.

BURLINGTON, March 6.—The face of the sand plains of South Jersey has been considerably changed during the past week, and persons who did not watch the change would hardly recognize some portions in this vicinity. The high winds caught up the sand and piled it against houses, fences, or any other obstruction. Cuttings and ditches have been filled in, and great piles of sand were caught by bushes and held until the sand heaped up, in some cases twenty to twenty-five feet high. Some of the roads are almost impassable through the sand blowing in on them.

The Pennsylvania Railroad had to have men at work night and day during the storm to keep the tracks from being buried beneath the sand. The sand sifted into houses and barns, and almost anything you touch is gritty and sand-covered. Hundreds of persons are suffering from sore eyes caused by the sand grains getting into their optics. To travel about during the high wind was almost impossible. The sand was blinding, and it worked into clothing so as to irritate the skin.

FIVE INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Clark and Children of Eastwood, N. J., Severely Bruised.

WESTWOOD, N. J., March 6.—Mrs. Effie Clark, the wife of Charles C. Clark, proprietor of the Over Brook Stock Farm at Eastwood, her three children, ranging in age from two to seven years, and the seven-year-old daughter of Frank Villa of this place, came near losing their lives in a runaway this afternoon.

Mrs. Clark, who was driving the horse, was the most seriously injured, she being dragged over the dashboard when the hind wheel of the wagon struck a tree in the park, throwing all of the occupants out on their heads and smashing the wagon into kindling wood.

All the children were bleeding at the mouth when picked up and the leg of the two-year-old child was broken near the ankle. Mrs. Clark was thrown about twelve feet. Her head struck a telephone pole.

The attending physician said to-night that their wounds were not necessarily fatal.

ELEVEN MEN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Result of an Explosion in a Laundry at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Eleven men were seriously burned this afternoon in a boiler explosion at the Troy laundry, 495 Fifth Avenue.

The fire which followed the explosion was quickly extinguished.

E. Berry was the most seriously burned. He was standing near the door of the engine room when the "F" valve, which, it is alleged, was defective, blew out.

The other men were in the basement making an excavation for a new boiler, under the direction of the engineer.

Col. Brett's Mishap on His Way Home.

Col. James W. Brett, fifty-seven years old, a veteran, while on his way home to Woodside, N. J., last evening, fell on the sidewalk near the Chambers Street Ferry and sprained his ankle. A gentleman who was passing summoned a policeman, who sent for an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Col. Brett was put to bed at the hospital, but it is believed he will be able to leave in a few days. Col. Brett is a clerk in the Warehouse Department of the United States Customs Service.

Harry M. Fowle Guilty.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Grand Jury to-day reported two indictments against Harry M. Fowle, formerly bookkeeper for the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, one for forgery and one for the embezzlemnt of $40,000. He pleaded guilty to the former and not guilty to the latter. He will be sentenced Wednesday.

Stand Permits for Bootblacks.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday decided to grant permits for bootblack stands to applicants, but it will allow but one permit to each person.

86th St. / 8th Ave. / 59th St. / 6th Ave. / 8th St.

NOTICE TO UPTOWN SHOPPERS.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is now running special cars for the accommodation of shoppers every ten minutes between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., from 86th St. and Central Park West, via 59th St. and 6th Ave. to 8th St.—Adv.

DESPERADO TO THE DEATH

Etlinger Killed Himself Before Thousands Who Were After Him.

WIFE AND BABES SAVED FROM FIRE

He Had Killed Two Constables and Then Taken Refuge in His House, Which Was Fired.

HE SHOT AT HIS FLEEING WIFE

The Mob Set Fire to His Home and He Yielded to Death Only When Life Was Hopeless.

WOODWARD, Penn., March 6.—William Etlinger, the desperado who yesterday shot two constables who attempted to arrest him, and then took refuge in his house, and with dynamite and shotgun held at bay those who came to make him a prisoner, died to-day, a suicide.

Two thousand men, most of them armed, surrounded his house, and the Sheriff of Centre County, who was at their head, made repeated efforts to place him in custody. It was not until the burning embers of his house were falling about his head that he came out from his place of refuge, and then, desperate to the last, and preferring death by his own hands to surrender, he shot himself on the threshold of his dwelling.

All efforts to dislodge the man had been in vain, and as every one who approached the house exposed himself to death from Etlinger's rifle, Sheriff Condo found a man to risk his life in setting fire to the structure. Then it was that Etlinger allowed his two children to leave the burning building, but his wife escaped death only by breaking away from her husband's grasp, as he had intended to kill her as well as himself. As it was, Etlinger fired four shots after the woman as she fled from the building, and then stepped outside and killed himself.

Etlinger lived in the little village of Woodward, on the eastern end of this county. He was about twenty-five years old, and among his neighbors he had the reputation of being a man whom it was not best to provoke. Several months ago he assaulted his father-in-law, Benjamin Benner, and nearly scalped him with a piece of cordwood. Etlinger was arrested at the time and brought here. He secured bail, but when the case was called for trial Etlinger failed to appear. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, but the man had taken refuge in the mountains that surrounded the hamlet in which he lived. He was occasionally seen, but none of his neighbors was venturesome enough to attempt his arrest.

Constable Barner heard yesterday afternoon that Etlinger was at home. There had been a feud between Barner and Etlinger, and the Constable determined upon the arrest of his enemy. He deputized C. G. Motz and John Hosterman to assist him in arresting Etlinger. The three went to the house of Etlinger and found that the latter, with his wife and three-year-old daughter and two-year-old son, had barricaded themselves in the second story of their frame dwelling.

The officers entered and Barner kicked in a panel of the door on the second floor. Evidently reckoning on no desperate resistance, the Constable started to crawl through the broken door into the room in which Etlinger had taken refuge. The man had prepared himself for resistance, however, and as Barner's head and shoulders appeared in the room, Etlinger fired a rifle ball through the officer's head, killing him instantly. Etlinger then fired through the door at the other two men, and Motz was struck and badly hurt. The two deputized constables beat a hasty retreat from the house.

They aroused the town, and men gathered their firearms and hastened to Etlinger's dwelling. A shot from the house quickly warned every man that came within range that Etlinger was prepared to do other murders in the defense of his person. Sheriff Condo was telegraphed for here, and, with sixteen armed deputies, went to Woodward on a special train.

Etlinger sent a shot during the siege yesterday afternoon through the window of a house next door to his, and Frank Geyswhite, who was lying ill therein, was hit and dangerously wounded. A little later Etlinger fired into the house of Mrs. Robert Miller, and the bullet just missed the woman. John Musser, who was watching Etlinger's house, was shot in the neck and severely wounded.

Upon the arrival of the Sheriff that official took charge of the siege. The thousand and more men around the house kept up a fusillade of shots until the ammunition of the little town was exhausted. The only way that seemed possible to dislodge Etlinger without sacrificing the lives of several men was to fire the house, but, on account of the children and Mrs. Etlinger, the Sheriff determined to not resort to this except as a last measure.

The house was guarded throughout the night, and, as the news of the siege had spread, by daylight there were fully 2,000 armed men about it.

Sheriff Condo determined upon attempting to carry the house by storm. With a number of deputies he made a rush for the building this morning, but the whistle of the bullets from Etlinger's rifle speedily took the courage out of the storming party and drove them back under cover. Then the Sheriff decided to set fire to the building. James Cornelly, a Bellefonte deputy, volunteered to apply the match. Under the cover of a fierce fire directed against the house by the crowd, Cornelly made his way to the building and applied the torch and returned in safety.

The flames made slow headway, and it was fully an hour before the building was fairly ablaze. The heat of the fire drove Etlinger and his family to the cellar. When the building had become too hot for habitation the cellar door was stealthily opened, and the two babies were pushed through into the street. Closely following the children, Mrs. Etlinger burst through the cellar door and staggered out.

The crowd was hot in anger against the woman, as they believed that she had assisted her husband in defending the house, and as she made her appearance a cry went up: "Shoot the witch!" Cooler heads raised a shout and prevented any firing at the woman. As she fled from the house, her husband fired four times after her, but each shot went wide of the mark.

By this time the building was ablaze from cellar to roof, and, with the choice of death by cremation or at the hands of the mob, Etlinger decided to kill himself. He suddenly stepped from the cellarway with a rifle in one hand and a revolver in the other. On a demand to surrender, the outlaw threw down his gun, and, undauntedly facing the mob, cried out:

"I don't want to kill any other man but myself, but I'll not be taken alive." With these words he put the revolver to his head, fired two bullets, and fell dead.

A rush was made for the door, and the body of Constable Barner was dragged from the burning building just as the roof fell in.

The crowd was horrified to find that not only had the entire top of Barner's head been shot away, but that his throat had been cut from ear to ear.

When Mrs. Etlinger had somewhat recovered her composure, she told them that she was not a willing defender of the house with her husband, but that she had been detained there by him, and to insure her not escaping he had shackled her feet together.

Etlinger had anticipated an attempt to arrest him, and had made a veritable fort and arsenal of his house. It was his plan to hold out as long as possible, and when driven to extremities, to give liberty to the children, and kill his wife and himself.

Mrs. Etlinger is prostrated by the terrible experience through which she passed, and her reason is threatened.

NOT THE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Statements Purporting to Express the Sentiments of the Administration Are Repudiated by Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Associated Press on March 3, last, sent out, under a Washington date line, an elaborate statement, which, it was asserted, "accurately represented the views of the President and his Cabinet" on the Cuban question. In this statement it was set forth that the President and his Cabinet were "strongly opposed to the present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and to any declaration of their independence as embodied in recent Congressional resolutions."

Speaking of this dispatch President Cleveland to-day said to a representative of The United Press:

"I see that it is assumed, in certain quarters, that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as defining the attitude of the Administration on that subject. I wish you would say that I never saw the statement nor heard of it until I read it in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, supposing it represented nothing more than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated nor by whom it was constructed, or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it, nor in any way related to it.

"I only desire to say, in addition, that I do not know whether the publication referred to represents the views of the Administration on the Cuban question or not, and that I have never found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of any statement purporting to represent my views."

The statement thus repudiated by the President was largely made up of clippings from Senate debates, but it was alleged to have been furnished to The Associated Press as a special favor, by Secretary Olney.

MINERS PUSHING ON TO ALASKA.

Large Crowds Going from San Francisco and Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The steamer City of Pueblo, which sailed hence yesterday, had on board a large party of miners under command of Capt. John H. Johnson, bound for the gold mines 700 miles in the interior of Alaska. Their destination is Forty-Mile Birch Creek, near Dyer Settlement, which they expect to reach in May. The party is fully equipped.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, March 6.—The steamship Topeka sailed at noon yesterday with the largest passenger list ever carried north, made up of 300 miners, for the gold fields of the famous Cook's Inlet and Yukon country. Nearly as many more have engaged passage for a future trip. The steamship Alki arrived yesterday, and already her entire accommodation has been spoken for. The rush to the north is unprecedented.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY WALKE ILL.

He Is Suffering with Grip and an Affection of the Heart.

Rear Admiral Henry Walke, United States Navy, retired, is lying in a critical condition at his home, 492 Third Street, Brooklyn. He is nearly eighty-eight years old, and until last Tuesday was in excellent health. He contracted a cold that day, and coughed so much that he complained of a pain over his heart.

His family physician was summoned at midnight, and ascertained that the Rear Admiral was suffering from an attack of the grip, and that his heart had been weakened by his illness. He has taken very little nourishment, and at times is unconscious. His family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and two daughters, are in constant attendance at his bedside.

It is not believed that he, one of the naval heroes of the late war, can recover.

Singular Accident at a Funeral.

CHICAGO, March 6.—While the funeral of Mrs. Mary Jedlika was in progress this morning at 151 West Sixteenth Street the sidewalk in front of the house collapsed, causing 100 persons to fall ten feet into a basement area. The casket fell on the mother of the deceased, breaking her foot. All those injured were women except the undertaker. Broken bones were the most serious of their injuries.

Mr. Morgan Indisposed.

A severe cold has kept J. Pierpont Morgan indoors several days. A report reached the financial district yesterday that complications had suddenly developed and that they had terminated fatally. Inquiries at his office soon set the report at rest. It was said there that, although Mr. Morgan was still confined to his house, his condition had improved.

A Child Lost in the Woods.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 6.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Long of Rosenhayn, accompanied by a three-year-old child, went into the woods to gather evergreens. The child wandered away and has not been seen since. The father returned home and organized a searching party, but no clue was found of the infant. It is feared the child perished in the cold.

To be Known as Sheridan Square.

The Aldermanic Committee on Land, Places, and Public Parks decided yesterday that the strip of land bounded by Barrow, Christopher, Grove, and West Fourth Streets should hereafter be known as Sheridan Square, in honor of Gen. Sheridan.

The Cruiser Cordova Safe.

PERTH AMBOY, March 6.—The cruiser Cordova, which went aground in Prince's Bay last evening while returning from a short trial outside Sandy Hook, backed off this morning without assistance and is apparently uninjured.

ARSENAL AT CADIZ BUSY

Meetings in Several Cities to Demand Enforcement of Order.

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE IS DENIED

Dupuy de Lome Has Made No Comment on President Cleveland's Opinion of Cuban Affairs.

MADRID, March 6.—The arsenal at Cadiz is being worked to its fullest capacity in the manufacture of guns and cartridges for artillery, and the greatest activity prevails.

The City of Barcelona is quiet. Meetings were held at Valladolid, Granada, and Oviedo last night, calling upon the Government to adopt the most energetic measures. The Governor of Valencia has apologized for the hostile attitude of the rioters in that city.

It is propesd in several towns that addresses be signed thanking the British and French press for their expressions of sympathy with Spain, and be handed to the Consuls of those countries.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Madrid positively denies the truth of the report telegraphed from Madrid to The London Times yesterday morning that negotiations in respect to Spain's request for French aid in her loan operations had led Spain to consent that the French shall occupy Tuat, in Central Africa, and to a reaffirmation of a community of interest in Morocco.

The correspondent added that the French Ambassador at Madrid submitted proposals for a large loan, and the support of France on the Cuban question in return for commercial concessions by Spain, and her promise that she will not contract other alliances, and will give guarantees concerning future French naval operations on the coast of Spain. This The Gazette's correspondent also denies, and adds: "Spain has received the sympathy of the European powers, but it is not believed that she has yet made any alliances."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It appears quite evident from the dispatches cabled from Madrid newspapers that the Government of Spain is putting forth every effort to allay the popular tumult against the United States and to reassure the Spanish public. If in these attempts strict veracity is somewhat strained, the praiseworthy character of the motive, as understood here, is looked upon as condoning the somewhat unreliable character of the news supplied.

The Madrid newspaper, El Dia, in publishing as a statement of fact that "Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had telegraphed to the Government that President Cleveland would refuse, as long as he is President, either to recognize the rebels or intervene in the Cuban question," asserts what is absolutely untrue.

All other statements attributing to the Spanish Minister here any statement as to President Cleveland's intentions one way or another in this international episode are equally destitute of foundation. Señor de Lome has constantly observed the strictest letter of diplomatic propriety. It is therefore inconceivable that he should have authorized any interview or sent to any newspaper any message expressing an opinion in regard to the action of the President of the United States on a matter which has not yet been officially laid before Mr. Cleveland for consideration.

AN INSURGENT LEADER DEAD.

Several Tobacco Houses in the Vuelta Abajo Destroyed by Rebels.

HAVANA, March 6.—It is officially reported that Basilio Guerra, the rebel leader, is dead. It is now said that sixty insurgents were killed and 150 wounded in the battle near Mamey, near Sagua, March 1.

In a fight on the Oyalita estate, which was previously reported in these dispatches, a French citizen named Bernardo Duarte, the manager of the estate, is said to have been shot and killed while raising a French flag. An officer took the flag, after dislodging the rebels, who were intrenched in a house on the estate. The rebels burned the sugar house and other buildings, except the residence. The estate is owned by Domingo Betharte, a French citizen.

The rebels are reported to be using dynamite to destroy the railway bridge between the towns of Santa Clara and Esperanza.

A man giving the fictitious name of Bee was arrested on the arrival here of the steamer Olivette from Tampa. He was sent to Morro Castle. He said that he was a correspondent of a New-York newspaper, but he is accused of acting as a spy.

The rebels have burned a number of tobacco houses in the Vuelta Abajo. They have also burned the hamlets of Gabfre, Sabalo, Pazo Real de Guane, and the Guacamaga, Tunas, and Carmen estates.

VALENCIA'S ANGER IRREPRESSIBLE.

Crowds Paraded in Disapproval of the Yankees and Cheered France.

MADRID, March 6.—The demonstrations in Valencia continue to-day. A mob numbering fully 3,000 persons paraded the streets shouting "Death to the Yankees!" and in other ways showing their disapproval of the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question.

The mob would have made a further attack on the American Consulate, but the Government had taken steps to prevent this and had placed a strong guard in the streets adjacent to the building, and the rioters were thus prevented from approaching.

The crowd proceeded to the French Consulate and cheered enthusiastically for France, this action being due to the belief that France would actively assist Spain in the event of trouble with America. The French Consul appeared on a balcony and bowed his acknowledgments.

The reports of anti-Spanish manifestations in the United States have added greatly to the excitement in the large cities and towns.

Arrests of Civilians in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 6.—Captain General Weyler has issued a circular to the various military commanders, instructing them to arrest no more civilians for deportation except upon indisputable proof of their connection with the insurrection. All officers making arrest upon evidence furnished by interested parties will be held to a strict accountability.

Gladstone Fears for Italy's Unity.

LONDON, March 6.—The Chronicle to-morrow will publish an interview had with Mr. Gladstone by its correspondent at Nice. Mr. Gladstone said he was grieved because of the Italian reverse in Abyssinia, and

Spring Overcoats.
Many new fabrics—the ultra shapes. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 36TH ST.—Adv.

feared that if Italy's present adventurous policy was continued it might cost her the loss of her constitutional unity.

BELIEVES CUBA SHOULD BE FREE.

Gen. Howard Would Like to See It a Sister Republic to United States.

Major General O. O. Howard of the United States Army has taken a strong interest in the Cuban question, and because of his knowledge of Spanish character and policy, he has favored the recognition of the insurgents and the independence of the island.

Before the Cuban question came before Congress, Gen. Howard had publicly taken a strong position on it. In a public speech in St. Louis, several weeks ago, he spoke on the line of the House resolutions. He was at the Buckingham Hotel, in this city, yesterday, and when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"The Cubans should be recognized very soon. They have earned recognition by their conduct of the war thus far. I believe the idea of passing a concurrent resolution through Congress was a good one. It assures the Executive of the support of Congress in such action as he may take in favor of the Cubans, and, at the same time, leaves him to exercise his judgment as to the time and procedure.

"It is a mistake to urge that Spain recognized the Confederates early in the civil war, and that we should take this method of retaliation. Such action would not be justifiable. There are other good reasons for recognition. We have waited long enough to give Spain a good opportunity to put down the insurrection.

"Now we have reached a point where it seems necessary to have intervention to prevent cruelty. Reports indicate that Gen. Weyler is very harsh, and we can at least exact a respect for the rules of civilized warfare. More than that, Cuba should be free. I would like to see it become a sister republic to the United States.

"I am an advocate of peace. I hope the Cuban question will not bring on a war. If it does, of course we must do our best. If we were to fight Spain alone there would be no doubt of our victory. There would be great difficulty about fighting, as the armies would be 3,000 miles apart. Our navy would undoubtedly conquer that of Spain. Privateers from both sides would prey upon commerce, and both would lose much.

"It is not improbable, however, that Spain would find allies and that we would be called on to fight more than one nation. Then we would have a much harder struggle. The Ministers who have the ear of European monarchs dislike any republic, and they would do anything to cast down the greatest republic on earth.

"Still I find that the sentiment throughout the whole country is that Cuba should be free. There is a strong sentiment among the Americans in favor of the people who are struggling for liberty. I believe they will indorse the resolutions passed by Congress."

Gen. Howard traveled through Spain some years ago. He was writing the life of Queen Isabella, and was gathering material for the work. He said the country generally seemed retrogressive.

SECESSIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Split in the Banner Corps of the State at Newark.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., March 6.—Seven members and two officers of the Orange Corps of the Salvation Army have resigned and organized an Orange branch of Commander Ballington Booth's new American army. A. P. Quimby has been elected temporary Commander until Mr. Booth makes a permanent appointment.

The new branch held its first meeting to-night. No reference was made to the existing trouble between the Booths. The old forces held no meeting to-night. The expenses of the American army branch will be met by one or two Orange men, who have heretofore been liberal in their contributions to the old army.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—Seventy-five members of Corps No. 1, the banner Salvation Army organization in the State, revolted from Gen. Booth's standard here to-day. This action disrupts the wing of the army in New-Jersey, which now holds itself ready to unite under the Ballington Booths when their organization is effected.

ORANGE, N. J., March 6.—About half the local corps of the Salvation Army resigned to-day and formed a separate organization. They will join the new organization of Ballington Booth as soon as he is in readiness to commence work. The revolters have been assured of financial support by people here.

SEA CLIFF IS WITH BOOTH.

His Organization Has the Barracks—Clash Over Furniture.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., March 6.—Ballington Booth's new Salvation organization is becoming firmly established in this village, and popular sentiment is against the old army in the rebellion. The new organization is in possession of the barracks, but there is likely to be a clash over the possession of the furnishings.

When Ensign Marsh had failed to induce the dissenters to go back into the army Adjt. Damon arrived here with orders to take possession of the army barracks and furniture. He could not find the key to the building, and when he applied to Mrs. Lucia Reckeweg, who owns the building, she informed him that the detachment of the army owed her $100 for rent. The Adjutant assured her that this would be paid in a short time, but Mrs. Reckeweg's sympathies are with the adherents of Ballington Booth, and she refused to let the Adjutant have the building.

All However, Adjt. Damon managed to get possession of 300 chairs, which were furnished by the army headquarters. The other furniture, which was mostly given by the people of this village, is still in the barracks. It is not known now which of the rival organizations will secure possession of it.

IN JAIL, INNOCENT, TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Jefferson Moorehead Now Has the Pardon of the Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—After twenty-seven years of imprisonment for a crime of which he was probably not guilty, Jefferson Moorehead walked out of the Ohio Penitentiary a free man this evening, with a pardon from Gov. Bushnell in his pocket.

He was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of a young man in Muskingum County, with whom he was seen to go into the woods on a hunting excursion. The latter was never seen again alive, but his body was found in the woods long afterward with a bullet hole in the head. Moorehead always denied that he killed the man, and said that they became separated in the woods.

It has lately been presented to the State Pardon Board that, as a matter of evidence, the hole in the skull of the murdered man could not have been made by the gun that Moorehead carried that day, as the calibres did not correspond.

ALMOST DASHED INTO THE RIVER.

Thrilling Experience of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hoyt with a Runaway Horse.

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt of 39 West Fifty-eighth Street lost control of his horse while out driving with his wife yesterday afternoon, and the animal took fright at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and ran away.

Mrs. Hoyt became greatly frightened and seized her husband's arm. The horse dashed up the avenue. Mounted Policeman Farley of the High Bridge Station pursued the horse, which, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, suddenly dashed to the west, toward the Hudson River. The horse was finally checked by the policeman, who seized the reins when the animal was within sixty feet of the river.

Dr. Hoyt said that, except for the policeman, he and his wife would have been thrown in the river.

Carbonic Acid Receiver.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A bill was filed in the Circuit Court to-day asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, which has a capital stock of $500,000 and owns three large plants—in Chicago, St. Louis, and Pittsburg—and is said to pay enormous dividends. The complainant is C. F. Adolph Convert, who claims to be the inventor of the process used by the company, and who alleges that the defendants have illegally withheld many thousands of dollars from him, and that they are engaged in a scheme to freeze him out and the smaller stockholders.

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Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATED OUT OF OFFICE.

Hundreds of Commissioners Appointed by United States Courts Will Give Up Their Posts June 30 Next.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—After seven days' consideration, four of which were devoted to the Fee and Salary amendment, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed by the House to-day. Before disposing of the Fee and Salary amendment, it was changed so as to forbid the beginning of a prosecution under the internal revenue law upon the complaint of a private citizen, except by the written approval of the District Attorney, and further, to forbid the appointment of any Federal court officer, including United States Commissioners, as receiver in any case before a Federal court.

Messrs. Bartlett and Quigg made an unsuccessful effort to secure the exemption of the Southern District of New-York from the operations of that section of the law which vests in the Judges of the district courts the appointment of United States Commissioners, all the present Commissioners being legislated out of office on June 30 next. Mr. Bartlett said that the bill was seriously defective, in that it failed to make provision for validating or continuing the proceedings which will be pending before the hundreds of Commissioners when they go out of office.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was next taken up, and discussed until the hour of recess.

Besides discussing these two bills, the House passed the House bill requiring pension agents to make all payments by check, and agreed to Senate amendments to the House bill making seven years' continued and unexplained absence sufficient proof of a soldier's death, in cases of applications for pensions.

GEN. CARLIN'S LIABILITY.

Money Expended in the Effort to Rescue a Party of Students.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the House to-day Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) unsuccessfully endeavored to gain consideration of a bill to relieve Gen. W. P. Carlin of liability on account of the expenditure of $1,180, made by a quartermaster officer in the fall of 1893, in searching for a party of students who were snowed in a cañon in Bitter Root Mountains, and who, without the aid of the regular army, would have perished.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Idaho,) asked if this was the party, consisting of Gen. Carlin's son and some other young men, who deserted a citizen of Idaho and left him to die.

Mr. Hull responded that there was nothing in the record to show that fact. The party comprised a number of students, under a professor, who were snowed in a cañon in September, and but for the aid of the army would have perished. Gen. Carlin, Mr. Hull said, acted merely from the dictates of humanity. Secretary Lamont and Gen. Schofield, who was then at the head of the army, recommended Congress to pay this sum. In addition to that amount Gen. Carlin had expended over $1,500 of his money in making the search. "Does the gentleman now object?" asked Mr. Hull, in conclusion.

Mr. Wilson—I haven't heard a satisfactory explanation yet.

The bill went over.

TICKETS EXCHANGED TOO OFTEN.

Jacob Rascowski Arrested on the Suspicion of a Railway Agent.

Jacob Rascowski, thirty-six years old, of 26 Washington Street, was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night as a suspicious person, his arrest growing out of the sale of a railroad ticket.

W. B. Tompkins, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Cortlandt Street ferry, sold a ticket about 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday for a passage to Pittsburg on Train No. 21, which was to leave Jersey City in the evening. The price of the ticket was $10. Mr. Tompkins was soon relieved by G. M. Henderson, and a little later a man appeared at the ticket office, presented the ticket, and said he had changed his mind and wanted a ticket to Philadelphia. The man surrendered his Pittsburg ticket and got one to Philadelphia and $7.50 in change.

A little later another man went to the ticket agent, and, saying he was the original purchaser of the ticket in question, declared that he had been robbed. Agent Henderson questioned the man and gave him another ticket, believing his story to be true.

Rascowski went to the ticket office, presented the ticket for Philadelphia, and told Agent C. K. Roth, who was then in charge, that he wanted to go to Newark, having changed his mind. Mr. Roth suspected that something was wrong, and called in Mr. Henderson, who was near by.

When Mr. Henderson heard Mr. Roth's story he secured Rascowski's arrest. When searched Rascowski had a pawn ticket for a vest and advertising circulars resembling ten-dollar bills.

WILL CONTINUE TO VOTE FOR BLACKBURN.

The Kentucky Democratic Caucus Gives Him Its Support.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 6.—Forty-one members of the House and Senate attended the Democratic caucus to take action on the request of eighteen sound-money men that Blackburn withdraw from the Senatorial race.

Senator Blackburn, who was present, in a speech said that no power on earth would compel him to withdraw, except the action of the majority of the Democratic caucus. After several speeches, both for and against Blackburn, the caucus adopted a resolution renewing allegiance to Blackburn.

Seventy of the sound-money men did not attend the caucus.

In the joint Assembly to-day, St. John Boyle, the new caucus nominee of the Republicans, received the full party vote. The two Populists voted for a Populist. The vote was as follows: Boyle, 63; Blackburn, 48; Carlisle, 15; Pettit, 2; no election.

An "Anti-Vaccination" Episode.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The mischief of the anti-vaccination campaign, which exists chiefly because the people best able to suppress it are too busy about other matters to undertake the work, has never been better exemplified than in a recent case at Stroud. The usual epidemic which rewards a successful anti-vaccination agitation broke out at Stroud, and a grand opportunity was given for the anti-vaccinators' panacea—isolation. There was an isolation hospital all ready, and the first victim was quickly transported thither. The district, however, had been so inflamed by the reports doled out to them that the very name of smallpox produced a panic, and the unfortunate sufferer was mobbed by a riotous crowd and had to be driven back to Stroud, where he died. The following night the hospital was wrecked and burned to the ground. The Lancet compares this case to the foolish mania which seizes ignorant Russian peasants on an outbreak of cholera.

For the Bronx River Sewer.

The Bronx River Sewer Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and agreed on a bill creating a commission to build a sewer which, it is estimated, will cost $5,000,000.

THEIR PAY IS WITHHELD

Misunderstanding About the Department of Charities Rolls.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD NOT TO BLAME

A Number of Errors in the Certification, Secretary Briscoe Says—Revised Roll Prepared.

The employes of the Department of Public Charities, nearly 1,500 in number, have not yet received their salaries for last month. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch held the pay roll because there were names on it which had not been approved by the Civil Service Board.

"The blame does not rest with us," said S. William Briscoe, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "but rather with the Department of Public Charities. It is the duty of that department to certify to us all appointments, promotions, &c. Such certification was made, but was returned to the department for correction. The certification contained a number of errors, which no doubt were due to Acting Secretary J. B. Jarvis being wholly unfamiliar with the civil service regulations."

"Certain departments," added Mr. Briscoe, "have the right to make temporary appointments for thirty days. If these appointments pass the requirements of the Civil Service Board they may be made permanent. These appointments in the Department of Charities were made for only that period, but Mr. Jarvis erroneously named the appointments as permanent when they were, in reality, only temporary."

"My acts were nullified by the heads of departments. That is all I will say," declared Mr. Jarvis yesterday.

Controller Fitch stated that the hitch arose over forty-four employes of the workhouse and seven employes in the Department of Correction.

The list of employes of the Department of Public Charities on whose account salaries are withheld is as follows:

Steamboat Roll—William Edmund Cullen, clerk, $750.

Metropolitan Hospital—Charles G. Pihl, druggist, $800; Mary King, domestic, $168; James McLaughlin, fireman, $240.

Alms House—Saul P. Gray, orderly, $180; Annie Herbert, nurse, $180; James J. O'Connor, orderly, $180.

Fordham Hospital—Josephine Farrell, head nurse, $360; William Maloney, assistant cook, $150; Maggie Fay, laundress, from $120 to $216; William Romar, night helper, from $120 to $180.

City Hospital, Blackwell's Island—Henderson B. Deady, assistant pathologist, $900; Walter Shields, day orderly, $240; Catharine E. Purcells, seamstress, $240; Annie Burchard, doctor's cook, $216; E. D. Parks, carpenter, $600; E. W. Decker, head nurse, $360; E. Blanche Edwards, head night nurse, (notice received from civil service of temporary—not permanent—appointement,) $360.

Infants' Hospital—James Byers, coxswain, $420; M. Louise Hoyt, nurse, $192; Anna B. Rutzer, nurse, $240.

Harlem Hospital—Silas Coleman, night orderly, $360.

Out-Door Poor—Katharine F. Hall, visitor, $800; Zepheniah Mullen, driver, $750.

Gouverneur Hospital—J. Lillian Stockwell, head nurse, $360; Mary Osborne, assistant cook, $192; Mary Bestrick, assistant laundress, $180.

Ward's Island Insane Female Department—J. M. Reardon, messenger, at $120; John Faucett, attendant, at $300.

Insane Ward's Island Male Department—James Clifford, attendant, $300; Bernard McManus, attendant, $300; James Maher, attendant, $300; J. R. Lynch, attendant, $300; W. J. Chisholm, attendant, $300; Orla E. A. Hills, attendant, $300; John McGee, attendant, $300; John McKenna, $300; Manuel E. Marco, attendant, $300; Thomas J. Collins, attendant, $300.

Bellevue Hospital—Michael T. Hennessy, orderly, $240; Louis Ackerly, attendant, $240; Thomas Dunn, attendant, $240; Alice Hayes, pupil nurse, $360. No notice of appointment.

Accompanying this list of names the Controller sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board yesterday:

I desire to call your attention to the inclosed list of appointments, made by the Department of Public Charities, of persons whose salaries have been certified to for payment on pay rolls for the month of February by the Commissioners of said Department. Although the said Commissioners have certified to the Controller that the civil service regulations applicable to the persons and positions named on said pay rolls have been duly complied with, this department has not received from your office certificates to that effect.

Within the experience of this department since the civil service rules and regulations went into effect, there never has been such a large list of appointments and increases of salaries sent in without the certificates from your office that the appointments were made in conformity with civil service regulations. In view of the fact that there may be among the names on this list some names of the appointees who have passed a civil service examination, but for whom certificates have not for some cause been transmitted to this department by your board, I would be glad to receive from the Civil Service Board specific information in the several cases stated on the list herewith transmitted.

The pay rolls having said names upon them will be held and payment of the salaries certified thereon will not be made until further information shall be received from your office as to the cases hereinbefore mentioned.

The employes of the workhouse under Correction Commissioner Wright, who are in the same fix, are:

William H. Kelly, attendant, $300; Ellen Looney, attendant, $350; Frank L. Morrell, attendant, $300; George Stoteman, attendant, $300; Amelia Vogt, attendant, $300; James J. Field, attendant, $300; Nellie Herbert, attendant, $300, (appointed temporarily on last month's roll, served part of the month, and, with this month, would overrun the thirty days.)

Commissioner Wright certifies to the Controller that in these cases, too, all civil service rules had been complied with, whereas the Controller finds to the contrary.

Controller Fitch sent a second letter to Secretary Briscoe concerning the Department of Correction. In this Mr. Fitch said:

Although the Commissioner of Correction has certified upon the pay roll that all civil service rules and regulations applicable to the persons and positions therein named have been duly complied with, yet, under civil service regulations the period of temporary service could extend for thirty days only, while the salaries of said persons have been certified on the pay roll of said department for the workhouse for a period in excess of thirty days.

Said pay roll of the month of February, 1896, will be held and no payment for the salaries thereon certified will be made until information shall be received from your office concerning the cases above mentioned.

Commissioner of Charities Silas B. Croft said that the rolls from various institutions came to the central office from the men in charge and were marked "O. K." on their recommendations. He said that less than a dozen appointments had been made at the office, and that the recommendations of the men in charge were usually taken without question. He did not think there were any persons appointed in violation of the rules that formerly applied to the Department of Charities and Correction. On the list of appointees alleged to have been placed illegally there were some who, to his own knowledge, held certificates from the Civil Service Board. As an instance of this he mentioned the names of Charles G. Pihl, said to have been appointed in the Metropolitan Hospital; E. D. C. Parks, carpenter in the City Hospital; Zephenial Mullen, driver, and Katherine F. Hall, visitor, in Department of Outdoor Poor. That these certificates are not in the possession of the Controller Mr. Croft thought was due to the fact that the office of the Civil Service Board is behind in its work owing to a lack of proper clerical force.

Among the appointments made which are alleged to be illegal are those of convalescent patients in the hospitals and inmates in asylums who can be appointed without examination. The Commissioners of Charities are allowed to appoint low-priced employes on emergency, and any employe provisionally when an emergency arises. These appointees work for thirty days, and are then required to pass an examination. Nurses who have passed through the Bellevue Training School require no examination. The misunderstanding in regard to these, Mr. Croft said, had caused the Controller to hold the whole list back.

The Commissioner added that as far as any legality was concerned the Commissioners of either the Charities or Correction Departments could change the personnel of the whole department at present without violating the Civil Service law.

The Commissioner spoke to the Mayor about it some time ago, but was advised by Mr. Strong, he said, to appoint in accordance with the rules formerly applying to the Department of Charities and Correction.

Charity Commissioner O'Beirne, speaking yesterday on behalf of himself and colleagues, denied that there had been any violations of the civil service rules in any part of the department, but, on the contrary, there has been a complete and careful observance of these rules.

A revised pay roll was prepared yesterday afternoon and sent to the proper authorities.

RELIEF WORK IN ARMENIA.

Effective, but Handicapped by Hostility—A Report from Harpoot.

The following report of relief work in Turkey has just been received from Harpoot, under date of Feb. 1, by the National Armenian Relief Committee:

Our Treasurer sends you financial statements, but you have a right to something more detailed, which shall set forth the needs of this district in justification of the large expenditures.

There are 100,000 persons in the 200 towns and villages for which we have special care who are actually suffering. Turkish official relief is without system and a farce, as is also the restoration of stolen property. One who is not actually in the midst of it cannot have any comprehension of the extent of the desolation, and of the degree of suffering. We require every place to prepare a careful list of the most needy, which is submitted to a central committee of the most reliable and sharpest business men. Any person who is able to squeeze through the Winter without starving is stricken from the list. Daily rations of bread, amounting to 2 cents for adults and 1 cent for children, are given to more than 1,600 in this city alone, mostly refugees.

Misses Seymour and Bush give their whole time to a labor department for women. There are 330 in the city sewing. Over 4,000 suits, consisting of shirts and drawers, have been made and distributed, while thousands have not had a change of underclothing since the time of the massacre, three months ago. Two hundred and eight-one mattresses and 395 quilts have been given. Many would be glad of a piece of bagging to put over them.

Spinning wheels and looms are carried off or broken up. Still there are some left, and our ladies have sent out 2,000 pounds of cotton, besides wool, to be worked up into thread and cloth. The whole expense of this industrial branch is $4,532. It would be greatly enlarged if there were more money.

We have no assistance from the Government, and, fortunately, no active opposition. The Government has urged that the work should be done through a mixed commission—two Moslems and two Christians—but this, besides being very unsafe and wasteful, would tie our hands and delay all work in every direction. We have appointed good Armenian committees in every place.

One of the most difficult problems has been from Palu, with its forty-three villages. They have had the most awful treatment from Turks and Kourds, and our committee there, even now, are not willing to receive and distribute funds, because they felt that it would imperil their lives. As in many other places, to save their lives, and to save their families from a fate worse than death, the surviving Christians have made a formal profession of Mohammedanism, so they are closely watched by the Turks. I have written a letter to Mr. Hallward, the British Consul in Diabekir, begging him to secure an order to facilitate distribution for Palu. This has been an unusually mild and open Winter, otherwise many of these people would have perished in their homes or on the way. It is a great grief to us to send them home with such small sums of money, after a Winter's journey of a week.

The money sent we regard as a sacred trust, and use great care in its administration. The majority of the 15,000 who were killed in Harpoot Province were men. Penniless, half naked women and children, many of whom have been in comfortable circumstances, are now wandering about in search of food. It is not simply a question of surviving the Winter, but there is a dark and hopeless future before them.

Give us all the money you can, and with the money send your prayers. We have made our appropriations as large and as fast as possible, as the people are starving.

All funds for the National Armenian Relief Association should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., the Treasurers, at 59 Wall Street.

Danger Ahead for Gen. Booth.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Gen. Booth will have to take care. He has lived down to a very large extent outside opposition, but opposition within the ranks of the army will be a much harder matter to fight. The resignation of Mr. Ballington Booth and the threatened split in the organization in America are surely the most serious incidents that have yet occurred in the army. Where the blame lies it is at present impossible to say, but such occurrences can only have the effect of alienating public sympathy and support in both the New World and the Old. Whatever else Mr. Ballington Booth may have done, he has won American opinion to his side, and the man who has made a movement at first regarded as "vulgar" and "ridiculous" into what is now held to be "one of the greatest uplifting forces in the country," has some claim to consideration. Gen. Booth has left Bombay for England, and is doing well to hurry home.

To Honor Illustrious Deeds.

An incorporation certificate of the New-York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The purposes of the body are to honor the illustrious deeds of the great naval commanders of the United States and to establish libraries and preserve all documents and portraits relating to the navy of the United States and its heroes.

The Directors are Loyall Farragut, Louis Joseph Allen, Jarvis Bonesteel Edson Henry Schuyler Ross, John L. Loyd, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Philip Burrill Low, James Mortimer Montgomery, Marshall T. Davidson, George Cowle, Jr., and James Parker.

Father Hennessy's Successor.

The Rev. Lawrence C. M. Carroll, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, has been appointed by Bishop Wigger of the Newark Diocese to succeed the late Father Patrick Hennessy as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Greenville, Jersey City.

The appointment was determined upon at a meeting of the Bishop and Diocesan Council at Seton Hall College Thursday. The Rev. James Hall of Mount Hope, N. J., was named as the successor to Father Carroll, in South Orange.

German Spies Arrested at Nancy.

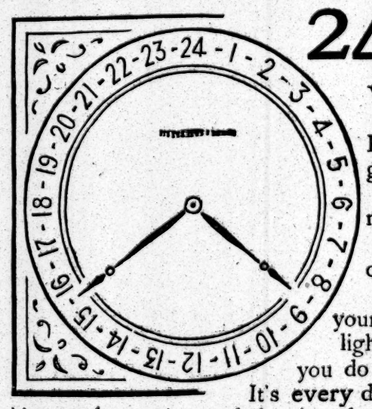
PARIS, March 6.—Three persons have been arrested at Nancy on the charge of being German spies.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Feb. 29, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, Miragoane Feb. 18, via Inagua 29th, with mdse and passengers to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 29, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 1:26 A. M. 7th.



24 hours make one day.

You can't make any more out of them—by the clock. But wise women, progressive women, can make each day worth twice as much to them. Just by using **Pearline**. It isn't on wash-day only that **Pearline** (use no soap) saves your time, and shortens and lightens your labor, and lets you do other and better things. It's **every** day, and in all the scrubbing and scouring and cleaning that makes hard work about a house. **Pearline** is woman's labor-saver. It takes away that ruinous, tedious, tiresome rubbing. 498

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

ABY HIPPOPOTAMUS AT THE PARK.

Born Yesterday to Fatima in the Big Tank—Not on Exhibition Yet.

A male baby was born to Fatima in the big tank in the Central Park menagerie yesterday morning, and mother and son are reported as doing well.

Fatima is a hippopotamus. She was born in the tank in the lion house in Central Park, a little more than five years ago.

Fatima was taking a bath when the baby came, and her mother, Mrs. Murphy, was with her. For fear that Mrs. Murphy might injure the baby, she has been removed, and now is sharing apartments with Caliph, father of the new-comer.

The mother and baby are in the care of Keepers Murray and Ferns. The tank has been screened with canvas and no one can see the inmates. The cub has not left the water, Director Smith says that it is smaller than Fatima was at the same age. No day has as yet been fixed for the naming of the youngster.

The Kulturkampf Business.

From The Westminster Review.

Falk was called in as Minister of Education, and, apart from other measures, all clergy, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, were bundled out of the schools. The history of the Kulturkampf is too well known to want a repetition, but, whatever was the result in other directions, the clergy have not been able to get any control of the educational system in Prussia again. And let it be remembered that the above does not only relate to the lower, but also to the higher, grade schools, such as Realschulen, Gymnasia, and even universities. The whole raison d'être of the so-called Ultramontane Party, which is without doubt a power in the German Reichstag, is only to regain that lost control throughout the Fatherland, but as far as Prussia goes, which in internal matters is the ruling factor of Germany, another special attempt was made for the purpose in 1892.

The then Minister of Cult, von Zedlitz-Neukirch, reported to the King that there was a general desire to see the Bible and religious instruction again introduced into the schools, and got his permission to lay before the Prussian Landtag a bill containing measures in accordance with that wish. Count Caprivi, holding then besides the office of Chancellor of the Empire also that of President of the Prussian Ministry, himself introduced that bill in a great speech, in which he laid particular stress on the fact that, in consequence of the Bible being excluded from the schools, the mass of the people had become atheistical, which to him meant socialistic; that such a state of things ought to be altered, and he therefore strongly insisted on its acceptance by the lower house. The above statement had no doubt a deal of truth in it, and it is difficult to say what the fate of the bill might have been had not the unexpected happened. Scarcely were its contents generally known when an outcry arose among the people, "No pietism again."

Meetings were held everywhere to protest, and petitions against it sent from all quarters to the astonished King. But the final quietus to the intended legislation was given by a petition against it from the professors of the University of Berlin; of the number of eighty-four no fewer than seventy-five had signed it, and they earnestly prayed that on no account should Bible teaching be introduced into the schools again, but the measure should be at once withdrawn. They stated that things had gone on first-class hitherto, and an alteration would only lead to confusion. The remarkable thing about this petition was that its signatories included all the professors of theology, and its importance, in itself great enough, was still enhanced by the statement that the remaining nine also would have signed it but for the fact that they were in special State service, and on that account only thought it their duty to withhold their signatures, while entirely agreeing with the contents of the documents.

The Divorce Question.

From The Westminster Review.

In some of the British colonies, the divorce law has been extended so as to embrace the several causes of disunion which I have mentioned, Christian dogma and tradition notwithstanding. Some of us may yet live to see the law similarly extended in the mother country; and I venture to predict that, when the time comes, not a few of the clergy will be found willing to waive the mystical tenets of their order and to throw in their vote with nature and common sense. I have known wives become hopelessly insane, obliged to be put under professional restraint, and leaving their husbands in the prime of life and with children to bring up. Nature and common sense prompt the husband to seek another companion; but the State, (taught by the Church,) says he shall not. Accordingly he knows he may not pay his addresses to any "respectable" lady. He even ceases to be welcome where there are marriageable daughters. What wonder if he eventually accepts illicit companionship? And drunkenness. To say nothing of drunken husbands, I have known drunken wives, unfit to consort with any human being, self-degraded below the level of beasts, and maintained by desolate husbands whose only hope is that death may speedily consummate the separation. I have known of husbands convicted of felony and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, leaving virtuous and gifted wives destitute of substance and debarred from remarriage. Of desertion, it is sufficient to remind the reader of the notorious Jackson case, wherein the Judges of Appeal gravely decided in effect that, by going through the marriage ceremony, a man may condemn himself to lifelong cellbacy!

Cold comfort has the Church for the victims of these anomalies. She offers only barren sympathy, exhorting the victim to bear his cross with patience. But the victim may well retort that such counsel comes ill from a Church which has made the cross for him, and has helped to fasten it on his shoulders, and is ready to scourge him (socially and spiritually) as soon as he falls under its weight while she escorts him along the weary road to Golgotha. For such is virtually the true state of the case. Dogmatic Christianity has ever been cruel at bottom, and in this matter of indissoluble marriage the Church has been pitiless. It is mere fetish worship, but it passes for morality.

Meant to Rob an Elevated Train.

From The Chicago Record.

According to the story of Ross Burns, his arrest, with that of Hugh Healy, James Barry, James Mortimore, Peter Lally, Thomas Bluett, and Mason Gee, Feb. 14 last, prevented the robbery of a Metropolitan "L" train in this city that day. They were arrested at 438 Austin Avenue, and a quantity of goods was recovered. Burns told Capt. Baer at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station just before the case came to trial that the plans had been laid to rob the train at Kinzie Street at 6:30 o'clock on the night of Feb. 14. Two men were to cover the motorman with revolvers, while the others were to pass through the cars and rob the passengers.

MILK POISONED, SHE SAYS

The Charge Made by Mrs. Markowitz Against Her Husband.

MIXED WITH TEA AND TWO TAKEN ILL

Hospital Physician Says Enough Paris Green Was Put into the Fluid to Cause Death.

A cracked earthenware pitcher containing a small quantity of tenement-house milk stood on the Sergeant's desk of the Eldridge Street Police Station last night. In connection with it the police were investigating a story of attempted murder told by Rachel Markowitz.

Mrs. Markowitz accused her husband, Hanis, of mixing paris green in the household milk, with the intention of poisoning her.

Hanis Markowitz, his wife, and a boarder, Sophia Ratir, lived on the top floor of the tenement house, 75 Forsyth Street. Markowitz had been a tailor, but by years of toil he got together $5,000, and lived on various small investments. The couple have a son, Samuel, who is a tailor, and with his wife and children, among them twelve-year-old Samuel, lived at 146 Suffolk Street.

All through their married life Hanis Markowitz and his wife have quarreled on money matters. A year ago Mrs. Markowitz had her husband arrested for non-support, and in Essex Market Police Court he was ordered to pay her an allowance of $3 a week. He refused to pay, and she had him sent to the Island. He received his release by drawing $156 from his savings and depositing it with Superintendent Blake as a guarantee that his wife would be supported in the future.

On his release Markowitz beat his wife, and she had to be sent to the Mount Lebanon Hospital. He refused to live with her when she came home, but he sometimes visited her and made her a small allowance. It was during one of these visits that the poisoning is said to have occurred Thursday night last. Little Samuel Markowitz had been visiting his grandmother and had been taken by her to see a play. Sophie Reiter had also been out.

All reached home after midnight, and Mrs. Markowitz made some tea, using milk which had been left in a cracked pitcher in the cupboard. Samuel was the first to drink of it. He seemingly noted nothing wrong. Sophie Reiter, who was next served, complained that something was wrong with it. The tea had a strong, bitter taste, and Mrs. Markowitz, who had not drank any, after examining the milk she had used, declared that it was bad and advised against drinking any more.

During the night Sophie and Samuel were sick, and yesterday morning they were worse. Samuel's father becoming alarmed at the boy's continued sickness, called in a doctor, who also afterward examined Sophie. He could make nothing of either case. Mrs. Markowitz, in the meantime having again examined the milk pitcher, found a green sediment in the bottom. She also discovered that a package of paris green, some of which, she alleges, she had previously seen her husband putting into her drinking water, and which she had afterward hidden on the top shelf of the cupboard, had been tampered with.

She sought out her husband and accused him of attempting to poison her.

"You would be more likely to try that on me," he replied.

Mrs. Markowitz noticed that he soon afterward left the house without telling her where he was going, and, her suspicions increasing, she took counsel with her son. Both, accompanied by Samuel and Sophie Reiter, went to the Eldridge Street Station, carrying with them the pitcher of milk. They told their story to the Sergeant, and he sent in a call for an ambulance.

Dr. Shepherd of Gouverneur Hospital, who responded after examining the milk, declared that it contained enough paris green to cause death, and that Samuel Markowitz and Sophie Reiter had suffered from its effects, but had not taken enough of the poison to result fatally. As a matter of precaution he took both to the hospital and administered antidotes.

After hearing the doctor's statement, Sergt. Herlihy sent out a policeman with instructions to arrest Markowitz. He had heard that his wife had gone to the station house, however, and at midnight had not been found.

Less Liberty in Germany.

From The Contemporary Review.

As a well-known German newspaper has said, it has now come to this—that any adverse criticism of the Kaiser's utterances is a penal offense. Praise or silence—these are the alternatives. And yet never perhaps was there a monarch whose speeches more loudly challenged criticism. But they are sacred. To comment on them in words that raise even a suspicion of disapproval is sufficient to consign the speaker or writer to jail for at least three months, more probably six, possibly twelve. Nay, astounding as it may appear, it is none the less a fact that lèse-majesté may be committed by saying nothing! In October last, the Cologne Gazette had an account of a man—a German who had been in America—who was unfortunate enough to offend in this way. He was at a café with some companions, and they fell to discussing the comparative merits of the German and American Constitutions. Of course, the man who had been in America was in favor of the American Constitution. He waxed eloquent on the subject, and went on to say, "As for the Kaiser"—then, suddenly realizing the dangers that beset that word, he stopped short. But he had already said too much. He had been overheard by some one who denounced him to the police. They arrested him and he was ultimately sentenced to three months' imprisonment. It was not asserted by the prosecution that he had said anything against the Kaiser; he was condemned on the facts as I have stated them. It was assumed that, if he had finished the sentence, it would have contained an insult to his Majesty, and this was enough.

A later example is, if possible, more astounding still. An upholsterer in Dantzic was asked at a restaurant to estimate the value of a plaster bust of the Empress, and said it was worth only a shilling. For this he was tried. At the trial the bust was produced, and, being found of very inferior quality, the man was acquitted. But that he could have been tried at all on such a charge is significant enough.

Such cases are ludicrous except for the victims. But occasionally the oversensitive loyalty of the Germans leads to results still more absurd. Thus at Bonn last Summer a party of friends were chatting at a restaurant, when one of them said: "What a fool that Kaiser is!" The audacious words were not allowed to pass unavenged. A policeman was at once called in by an eavesdropper, and the culprit given into custody. Then it came out that he had been merely referring to an acquaintance of the name of Kaiser (a not uncommon name in Germany.) Even then he was taken to the police station, and had some difficulty in obtaining his release.

An Old Jury Box.

From The Boston Herald.

The box used in Rutland to contain the jury list, which has been in service over 125 years, was exhibited recently at the Court House building. It is made of pine, dove-tailed together, made in two compartments and fastened at one end by hand-made hinge and nails. The lock and fastenings are also hand-made. On the inside are the following inscriptions: "These boxes regulated Oct. 31, 1761; these boxes regulated 1794," and so on till 1830. The citizens of the town regard the old relic in which the names of their ancestors have been jostled for the last 125 years and more as a common legacy. It is kept safely stored in the vault of the Town Clerk when not in use.

Ex-Assemblyman Madden Robbed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 6.—Sneak thieves entered the flat occupied by ex-Assemblyman John P. Madden, Mayor Gleason's opponent in the recent campaign, at 113 Fourth Street this noon during the absence of

RURAL MEMBERS HUNGRY

They Want the Fifty Per Cent. Robbery of Cities Restored.

RAINES BILL HAS TROUBLE AHEAD

Amendments Will Be Offered in the Senate—A Caucus May Be Necessary to Pass the Bill in the House.

ALBANY, March 6.—The rural statesmen are a hungry lot. Since the Senate so far yielded to the city members as to give two-thirds of the proceeds from the liquor revenue to the municipalities and one-third to the State, the rural Assemblymen have begun to protest. Many of them want the bill changed back to its original form, so that 50 per cent. of the money raised in the cities may be applied to their relief. They are in for plundering the cities to the full extent.

Because of this discontent and the sentiment in favor of a reduction of license fees for malt liquors, it is thought a caucus will be necessary in the Assembly to drive the kickers into the ranks.

Whatever fighting shall yet be done in the Senate against the Raines Excise bill will be to secure changes in it, rather than with any hope of defeating it as a whole.

Those parts of it which create a powerful State political machine to "work" the liquor interests and provide that the cities shall pay the taxes of the rural districts will be carried through. They have been specifically ordered by Platt, and a majority of both houses dare not disobey his instructions.

The principal battle will be made for a reduction of the price of licenses for the sale of beer, ale, and light wines. The majority is not on record on this point, except that the Republican Senatorial caucus declared against any change of this nature. The sentiment in the Assembly for the reduction in favor of malt liquors is considerable, and as preparatory to an exhibition of this sentiment in that body the Democrats of the Senate will force Senators to record themselves on this question in public view. They will be called on to vote on this proposition in open Senate, when the bill shall be reached Tuesday on its final passage.

The bill will be subject to amendment at that time. Senator Cantor, with no expectation that it will be adopted, will present a section remodeling the prices of licenses, and on this it will be possible to secure a roll call.

The statement has been made here frequently of late that the bill in its present form is distinctly favorable to the whisky interests, as opposed to the brewers. These statements were even asserted that the Whisky Trust has had representatives here urging the passage of the Raines bill. Nearly all who have appeared at the hearings were in favor of lower licenses for the sale of malt liquors than those imposed on saloons which sell all liquors. The single exception has been those who have come in the interests of the distilleries or the sellers of distilled products.

Senator Cantor, for the minority, will make a showing of this feature Tuesday, and will then ask the Senators to line themselves up on the issue. The caucus action, which will hold binding until after the bill shall be passed, will prevent any one who wears the party collar from voting for the change. Knowing this, Senator Cantor believes that a roll call on this proposition would be a good thing to place on the records.

In the Assembly the fight will be made on the same line. If the party bosses would take their hands off the throats of the Assembly it is likely such an amendment would be adopted in the lower branch, but under existing conditions it is doubtful. The effect of the "boodle" resolution may be noticeable, though it is not certain that Raines and company will succeed in this trick, in view of the free advertising which it received in the papers this morning. Such a palpable and bungling attempt to put the stigma of bribery on all who oppose the measure has seldom been seen. The resolution was drawn yesterday with the intention of introducing it last night. Inasmuch as it was designed to "throw a scare" into the Assemblymen, it was thought best to consult Speaker Fish before presenting it. The Speaker recognized its usefulness, but did not want to resort to such a desperate trick until the worst came to worst, and so replied that it might be possible to accomplish the desired result without using it. Raines and company, however, were wrought up to such a pitch of frenzy by the gathering opponents of the bill that they sought to accomplish the result aimed at by letting it leak to newspaper men that an investigation of "boodle" was on foot. Instead of writing a "boodle" scare, they let the wind out of the whole scheme by sizing it up for just what it was worth, and to-day Raines and company are a laughing stock.

The spectacle of Raines growing indignant over a three-days old indefinite rumor of "boodle" is a thing that makes the marble statues of Alexander Hamilton and De Witt Clinton smile.

ALDERMEN ON EXCISE QUESTION.

Some Points They Would Have Embodied in a Possible General Bill.

The Committee on Excise of the Board of Aldermen decided yesterday to ask the Legislature to include in a general excise bill which may be enacted provisions that will give the Aldermen or Excise Board the right to grant special privileges that are consistent with the general law; that will prohibit the use of demijohns or kegs as signs on the sidewalks, and that will allow ballrooms to sell all night by special permit.

The Aldermen also want the following points considered in the bill: Hotel licenses to be more clearly defined; restaurant keepers allowed to sell for table use from 12 o'clock noon to 12 P. M. on Sunday; beer, wine, ale, and mineral waters to be sold on Sunday, to be drunk on the premises, between 12 o'clock noon and 2 P. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. on Sundays; special Sunday licenses for such places, the buyer to be equally guilty with the seller in the case of violations; shades down during hours of sale on Sundays; heavy penalties for selling to women, drunkards, or minors intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises.

A SLEEPY SENATE.

Bills to Which There Was No Objection Passed.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate was sleepy when it assembled to-day. Business was transacted in a humdrum, perfunctory manner. Among the bills passed were:

Senator Wieman—Amending the act providing a statue for Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, by authorizing Brooklyn to expend $4,000 for a pedestal.

Senator Featherson—Imposing the fine for chimney fires in New-York City on property owners instead of tenants.

Senator Wieman—Appropriating $6,000 for arms and equipments for Troop C of the National Guard.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the New-York City Park Department to expend not exceeding $350,000 for improvements.

Mr. French—Providing that monuments shall not be erected in public places in New-York City unless the city authorities, the National Sculpture Association, and the Municipal Art League approve. (The Heine Fountain Bill.)

Senator Brush—Authorizing the use of the surplus of Brooklyn Park bonds for improvements.

Senator Wray—Authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint two additional assessors.

Senator Wilcox—Requiring corporations receiving deposits of money from employes to pay interest on such deposits.

Senator Wray—Empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court in Kings County to appoint a clerk, salary not exceeding $2,000 a year.

Senator Burns—Requiring the Superintendent of Insurance, when examining credit guaranty corporations, to exclude as assets investments not held as required by law.

Senator Page—Authorizing New-York City to expend $50,000 for an ambulance station and vaccine laboratory on the south side of Seventeenth Street, between Avenue C and the East River.

Senator Guy—Changing the name of Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Grace Church, in Westchester, to "Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen, in West Farms."

Senator Lexow—Providing that the books of stock corporations shall be kept open during business hours for the inspection by its Directors and stockholders.

Senator Mullins—Incorporating the Inter-State Mortgage Debenture Company, with a capital of $200,000, and principal office in New-York City. Woodville Fleming, George H. Cook, T. Ludlow Chrystie, Oscar Short, Charles Travis, are incorporators.

The Senate adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday night.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 33d Street.
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FEES FOR COMMISSIONERS.

A Bill Which, If Passed, Might Cost New-York a Good Round Sum.

ALBANY, March 6.—Assemblyman J. A. Donnelly of New-York introduced a bill Feb. 27 which the Cities Committee is scrutinizing closely.

As members of that committee look at it, it is designed to restore to former Police Commissioners Sheehan and Martin, and possibly Murray, Kerwin, and McClave, the amount of counsel fees which they expended when the Lexow Committee had them before it. It is also said that it goes much further than these ex-Police Commissioners and would cost the city an amount that cannot be closely calculated, by repaying counsel fees to every Commissioner who has been at any time investigated, provided he retained his position.

The section which proposes to reimburse the Commissioners reads thus:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized to audit and allow as charges against the city the reasonable costs, counsel fees, and expenses paid, or incurred, or which shall hereafter be paid or incurred by any Commissioner, who shall have been a successful party in any proceeding to remove him from office, or to review or to prohibit any such removal, or to obtain possession of his office, or by any Commissioner for the proper presentation and justification of his official conduct before any body or tribunal lawfully investigating the same, and not officially recommending his removal from office.

The bill has been considered at two or three sessions of the committee. John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office approved and said the measure had the indorsement of Mayor Strong.

BILLS SIGNED.

Gov. Morton Makes Laws of a Number of New-York Measures.

ALBANY, March 6.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 79—Assemblyman Husted's, providing that the Commissioners appointed under the act providing for an additional water supply for New-York City shall, in their report, recommend moneys for the payment of expenses and witness fees in the proceedings under the act.

Chapter 80—Assemblyman Stewart's, establishing an additional civil judicial district and District Court in the City of New-York, the Governor to appoint within ten days the additional Justice, who shall hold office until 1898, when his successor shall be elected.

Chapter 81—Assemblyman Husted's, providing for the compensation of witnesses in the proceedings taken under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, relative to the water supply of New-York City.

Chapter 71—Assemblyman Stanchfield's, making an annual appropriation of $600 for the purchase of current law books and reports for each of the several judicial district libraries, the New-York Law Library, and the Supreme Court Library at Elmira.

Chapter 72—Assemblyman Wagstaff's, authorizing Greenwood Cemetery to exchange, acquire, and convey land for the straightening or modifying of its boundary.

Chapter 74—Assemblyman Hill's, placing with the County Clerks the custody and control of the seals, books, and records of the Superior Court of the City of New-York and the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn.

Chapter 75—Senator Cantor's, amending Section 55 of the Criminal Code, providing that the Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of General Sessions of New-York must appoint a clerk, not more than eight deputy clerks, three interpreters, four stenographers, four record clerks, and four chief court attendants.

These bills take effect immediately.

A REVENUE CUTTER WANTED.

The Legislature Favors the Bill Now Before Congress.

ALBANY, March 6.—Senator Raines in the upper house and Assemblyman Stanchfield in the lower house, to-day introduced the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Similar bills have been introduced in both houses of the Congress of the United States providing for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first-class for the Atlantic coast service at and near the harbor of New-York, and

Whereas, Said bills have recently been favorably reported from the Committee on Commerce to which they were respectively referred; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York in session assembled, that it commends such favorable action as demanded by the great and rapidly increasing maritime interests of said State and Nation, and hereby requests the members of the New-York delegation in Congress to unite in action favorable to the speedy passage of said bill.

The resolutions were brought here by William G. Raines, of New-York City, a brother of Senator Raines.

A JUNKET BEGUN.

The Joint Committee on Armories Begins Its Investigation.

ALBANY, March 6.—The special joint committee appointed to investigate as to the needs of armories in towns and cities for which such structures are asked began its junket to-day. It will visit Brooklyn first, and the members hurried away early this afternoon that they might have ample time for a few hours in New-York City before beginning their arduous work tomorrow. The members of the committee are Senators Malby, Higgins, Brown, and Guy, and Assemblymen Horton, Cole, and Zurn. They propose to learn what they can of the needs of an appropriation of $350,000 for an armory for the Forty-seventh Regiment. They will also try to ascertain how much money is needed for the Twenty-third Regiment's building.

MAYOR STRONG'S VETO.

Amendments Suggested to the Westchester Relief Measure.

ALBANY, March 6.—Mayor Strong's veto of Assemblyman Butts's bill to exempt the real estate of religious corporations of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York from assessments for public improvements was received in the Assembly to-day.

Mayor Strong, in his veto, says:

My objections to the bill are not as to its merits, but that by its phraseology it might be interpreted as relieving from assessments certain institutions not of a strictly religious character. But for this fact the bill would have been accepted. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the bill be amended.

The bill will probably be amended as suggested.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, March 6.—The House this morning passed the following bills:

Mr. French—Providing for consents of the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York City before the erection of monuments.

Mr. Stewart—Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of certain bonds in the erection of public buildings.

Mr. Cromwell—Providing for a purchasing committee for Queens County.

Mr. Walde—Authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine into and report as to the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator Ford—Providing for the construction of a building in New-York City for the use of the Department of Public Health.

Senator Guy—Providing for the repavement of streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Senator Guy—Providing that the referees in cases brought in courts of record shall receive $10 per day.

Senator Brush—Defining powers and duties of the Court of Special Sessions of Brooklyn.

The House adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday evening.

Monument to Gen. Slocum.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Senate to-day passed the bill introduced by Mr. Raines authorizing an appropriation of $3,000 for the preliminary work of locating an equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The plan of erecting such a statue is backed here by the Gettysburg Commission. It contemplates the expenditure eventually of $25,000, the preliminary amount being for the site, plans, and the like.

Commissioner L. R. Stegman this morning received a communication from Pennsylvania saying that the Legislature of that State had appropriated $100,000 for three monuments in honor of Gens. Meade, Hancock, and Reynolds.

WILLIAM STEINWAY WINS

Important Decision by the Appellate Division.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO CORPORATIONS

Complications Growing Out of the Formation of a Piano Company in Hamburg.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision in the case of Henry W. T. Steinway vs. William Steinway and William Steinway & Sons in favor of William Steinway.

The judgment against Henry W. T. Steinway was concurred in by the full court.

The opinion was written by Justice Barrett, who gives this syllabus of the case:

This action is brought by a stockholder of the corporation of Steinway & Sons, in behalf of himself and all other stockholders, to compel the defendant, William Steinway, its President, and one of its Trustees and Directors, to account for, and pay over to the corporation certain profits alleged to have been illegally acquired through individual dealings with it. The corporation is joined as defendant because it refused to bring the action.

The following facts are either undisputed or are established by a decisive preponderance of evidence. In 1880 Steinway & Sons had a branch office in London which was not profitable. Its non-success was mainly due to the fact that the New-York factories could not supply it cheaply enough with pianos and that those manufactured here were not suited to the English climate, neither the wood nor the varnish lasting well in the moister atmosphere. In 1880 matters were brought to a crisis by the rise of American money, which decreased the purchasing power of British currency, and by a serious strike in the New-York factories, which made it impossible to furnish the London house even so well as before. In this emergency Theodore Steinway, William Steinway's brother, proposed to the stockholders that a copartnership be formed to establish a branch of the business in Hamburg, which could sell to the London house cheaper and, for its purpose, better instruments than had heretofore been furnished it, and which could aid and strengthen the New-York house in time of labor troubles. In addition to these particular reasons, the extension of the business to Hamburg was manifestly desirable and advantageous. The risk, however, was considerable, and Theodore and William agreed to assume it personally, each supplying half of the capital. When the business became a success it was to be turned over to the corporation at cost prices. This plan met with the unanimous approval of all the stockholders, including the plaintiff.

The copartnership thus formed was known as Steinway's Pianofabrik, and on November, 1880, when the Fabrik went into operation, until December, 1889, when it went out of existence, the corporation sold to it at certain special prices (of which the plaintiff now complains) such materials as it had occasion to get from this side of the water. Of these prices, however, plaintiff had full knowledge during the whole of the period. The Fabrik sold to the London house at from 20 to forty-five percent. cheaper than the prices at which the New-York house had been able to consign the goods, and the London branch of the business quadrupled, and, from being scarcely self-supporting, became very lucrative. In 1889 Theodore died, leaving by his will all the interest in the Fabrik, and all patent taken out by him in Europe, to the defendant, William Steinway. The latter, thereupon, fulfilled to the letter his agreement with the corporation. A meeting of the trustees was held on Dec. 29, 1889, at which he submitted an offer to transfer the business to the corporation for the amount of the capital invested therein, as shown by an inventory annexed, the correctness of which was guaranteed.

In addition to other concessions, not necessary to mention, this defendant agreed to transfer to the corporation all patents, whether taken out in Europe or America. Of these the corporation had been a licensee, paying royalties thereon. This offer was unanimously accepted, all the stock being voted on either personally or by proxy. The plaintiff was present, and made no objection. The minutes state that he participated in the discussion, but expressed no opinion upon the final vote. The arrangement was carried out, and the Hamburg house has, ever since, been part of the Steinway system. The offer contained the following provision:

"11. All claims that Steinway's Pianofabrik of Hamburg may have for commissions, spoiled or broken material furnished, or repairing Steinway & Sons' (of New-York) pianos in Germany or Europe, for making Steinway & Sons' warranties, if not already booked, and allowed by said Steinway & Sons, against Steinway & Sons, New-York, and also all claims by Steinway & Sons, of whatever kind and nature, against 'Steinway's Pianofabrik,' if not already booked by said 'Steinway's Pianofabrik,' be forever cancelled and quit-claimed to each other, on the consummation of Steinway & Sons' purchase of 'Steinway's Pianofabrik,' under my within offer, by passing the resolution by Steinway & Sons' Board of Trustees, at its meeting on the 26th day of December, 1889."

In his opinion Justice Barrett says:

1. We agree with the plaintiff that an officer and Director sustains a true relation toward the corporation, and that a Trustee is prohibited from dealing individually with himself in his trust capacity. Such transactions are undoubtedly voidable at the option of the interested parties, whether fair or otherwise, (Davoue vs. Fanning, 2 John. Ch. 251; Munson vs. C. R. R. Co., 103 N. Y., 58. But this general and wholesome principle is entirely inapplicable to the facts of the present case. The defendant, William Steinway, did not here attempt to represent both sides. He not only consulted the stockholders, but he dealt directly with them. The gladly assented to the enterprise, and fully sanctioned all that was contemplated and proposed. The enterprise was, in fact, a pressing necessity, inaugurated for their benefit and for the benefit of all concerned. The rule applicable to this state of facts was well stated by Follett, C. J., in Welch vs. I. & T. N. Bank, (122 N. Y., 177, at p. 189,) as follows:

"If the contract so entered into is in all respects just as between the parties, and all of the shareholders and Directors or Trustees are competent to assent, and with full knowledge of the terms of the contract do assent and direct that it be made, it is binding on the corporation, and cannot be avoided by the shareholders." To the same effect (Hotel Company vs. Wade, 97 U. S. 23, and Barr vs. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, 17 U. S. Appeals, 124).

In thus dealing with the stockholders, the Trustee is dealing with the collection of individuals constituting the corporation, and they may make any bargain they please with him, or permit any act which is not radically ultra vires. Even if the Directors misapply the funds of the corporation, their acts in that regard may be cured by the unanimous consent or ratification of the shareholders. (Morawetz on corporations, Section 625, and cases there cited.) So a transaction in which the Directors have no authority to represent the corporation, because personally interested in obtaining an advantage at the expense of the corporation, may subsequently be ratified even by the majority, if the transaction was not in fact fraudulent or detrimental to the corporate rights. (Id. Section 628, and cases there cited.) If the shareholders may thus ratify illegal acts of the Trustees, they may agree originally that such acts shall be lawful and proper. And where they have done so the corporation cannot complain. That is precisely this case, and the only question, therefore, is whether the authorized enterprise was conducted fairly to the corporation. We have scrutinized the evidence on this head with great care, and our conclusion is adverse to the plaintiff's contention. The more the evidence is scrutinized, the clearer seems the fairness and the correctness of the dealings between the corporation and the Fabrik.

The plaintiff claims that he did not consent to the system of charges made by the corporation to the Fabrik, but this claim is wholly without merit. His conduct is inconsistent throughout with any other theory than that he assented to this system and to these charges. Then, too, he participated in the resultant benefits of the system. During the whole period from 1880 to 1889 he accepted his dividends, which increased steadily from 6 per cent. to 18 per cent.—an increase due largely to the success which the Fabrik under this very system enabled the London house to achieve. His occasional expressions of dissatisfaction cannot weigh against such facts. The only definite and formal claim he made, with the exception of the formal demand which preceded the commencement of the action, was after Theodore Steinway's death, when he declared that the stockholders were entitled to be paid the amount of the decedent's profits in the firm. And it is significant that he dropped this claim on learning that he would receive as legatee under Theodore's will more than could possibly come to him as a stockholder. What he really wanted was, not to repudiate the whole affair, (it was too advantageous for that,) but to get all there was in it legitimately, and then something that was not. He assented to the entire transaction, profited by its operations, and resolved to retain its resultant benefits. These operations were not only just and fair in themselves, but they were directly and indirectly beneficial to the corporation and all its stockholders. The plaintiff therefore has no just cause of complaint.

2. The plaintiff is also concluded by the transfer of the Faorik and of the other property which accompanied it. This transfer was the consummation by the defendant William Steinway of his original agreement with the corporation. All that the plaintiff now complains of was then, and had long been, known to him and every other stockholder. If any intention existed of assailing the bargain, or of attempting to deprive the defendant Steinway of whatever incidental benefits he had realized under it, this was the last chance of asserting it. A cestui que trust is not, any more than another, exempted from the operation of those salutary rules of law which prohibit one from taking inconsistent positions with regard to a contract. If he decides to disaffirm an agreement made by the Trustee, he must restore what he has received under it. (Duncomb v. N. Y. H. & N. R. R. Co., 84 N. Y. 190; Barr v. N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co., 125 N. Y. 263.) If he learns in time of what has been done, he must make his election, like another, as to whether he will abide by the contract, and, if not, he may not receive benefits therefrom. As Judge Finch said in the Duncomb case of the rule permitting the fiduciary to disaffirm, (p. 199,) "The rule was adopted to secure justice, not to work injustice; to prevent a wrong, not to substitute one wrong for another."

To permit the plaintiff here to benefit from the ownership by the corporation of the very valuable Hamburg plant, and the many other advantages surrendered by the defendant Steinway, and at the same time allow him to strip that defendant of every vestige of profit secured by the risk of capital, and the labor of nine years, would be grossly unconscionable. It would, in fact, be a fraud upon the defendant, William Steinway.

3. The corporation itself is also concluded by the release which accompanied the transfer. The proposition which resulted in this transfer provided for the cancellation of all claims of whatever kind and nature against "Steinway's Pianofabrik," that is, against those who constituted the Fabrik.

The context shows, it is true, that what was particularly in the minds of the parties was the book accounts. But there was no limitation, except where allowances had already been made upon the books. The words of release, save in this particular respect, are as broad as they well can be, and the intention that all other past liabilities of whatever nature should be wiped out is undeniable. No special reference was made to the claim which is asserted in this action, for the obvious reason that the possibility of its assertion was not contemplated. It would indeed have been an affront to the proposer of such a transfer to suggest that the mutual releases which were to accompany his generous offer should specify a claim which could only be founded upon his lack of integrity. If at that time there was any stockholder of the corporation ungrateful enough to contemplate such a claim, he was sufficiently prudent to keep the thought to himself.

The views expressed render unnecessary a consideration of the plaintiff's delay in bringing suit, though the judgment might well rest upon the ground of inexcusable laches. Our decision, however, is based upon the demerits of the plaintiff's case. He has no independent equity, and that which he puts forward on behalf of the corporation is as weak as his own. As Mr. Justice Field remarked in Pneumatic Gas Company vs. Berry, (113 U. S., 322, at p. 327,) "A court of equity does not listen with much satisfaction to the complaints of a corporation that transactions were illegal which had its approval, which were essential to its protection, and the benefits of which it has fully received."

None of the exceptions taken to the admission or exclusion of evidence deserve special mention. Upon the whole case there could have been no other just result than that which was arrived at by the learned Judge at Special Term, and the judgment appealed from should, therefore, be affirmed, with costs.

This case has attracted much attention, and the decision will be of great interest to corporations.

HERE IS AN INVENTION.

How One Genius Would Enable Vessels to Take Soundings—But Has the Scheme Been Tried?

From San Francisco, a port ever fertile in narratives of strange doings in the world afloat, comes the description of a new and novel method of measuring the depth of the sea. Mariners of older days pinned their faith to the deep sea (pronounced dipsey by sailormen) lead, that was simply a truncated cone of lead attached to a line. The bottom of the lead was hollowed out, and in the crevice tallow was pressed for the purpose of bringing up, when found, a specimen of the bottom.

With the advent of steam propulsion came the necessity for new methods. By the old system of taking soundings, the watch on the sailing ship was called, men were ranged along the bulwarks holding coils of the lead line in hand, and at the order, "Let go, heave!" the lead was dropped overboard from the bow, and as the sinking weight was felt by the next man in line he would release his coil and give voice to the cry, "Watch, ho, watch!"

And so it would go until sounding was obtained or the sternmost man had let go his coil of line, the ship having headway during the time.

Steam wrought a change in that method, and a more expeditious way of obtaining soundings was sought for and found. An inventor suggested that instead of placing tallow on the lead, colored tubes be inserted in the bottom of the piece of metal. The color was to be of a sort that salt water would act upon and show the line immersion of the lead. The value of the suggestion was quickly appreciated, and the idea was patented, and many steam vessels of the merchant service and all of the naval service are now supplied with one of these patent sounding machines. A ship steaming at full speed ahead can drop her sounding lead over the side, and, never checking her gait, ascertain within a minute the depth of water underneath her keel.

The deeper the lead sinks the higher the water rises in the tube, discoloring it as far as it goes. As the tube is graded, it requires only a glance to show the actual depth reached when the lead has been hauled on board and the tube extracted.

The San Francisco invention has a microphone and a cartridge for its principal features. The lead and line are dispensed with. The invention, as described, shows a short line pendant from the box of a steamship. It reaches just below the keel. To its end is affixed a microphone. When all is ready a cartridge, weighted with lead, is dropped over the side, and an observer, armed with a stopwatch, notes the immersion of the cartridge and the microphone records the moment of explosion, when the cartridge touches the bottom.

It is not made clear what agent will cause the cartridge to explode upon touching bottom, but the inference is that concussion is depended upon. As in deep waters, an object sinks at a rate progressively diminishing, and as at last it may find a resting place in a bed of soft mud, it is by no means plain what advantages the new method may have, if any.

"Journalism" in Paris.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In no country, probably, has the art of journalistic blackmailing been brought to such a pitch of perfection as in France. And Paris, as the capital, is the centre of corruption in this respect. I recently met at a café in the Rue de la Paix a well-known journalist who, in discussing the recent scandals, gave me a curious insight as to how such things are worked.

"For every scandal which sees the light," he remarked, "there are scores, nay, hundreds, which are hushed up and never do so. It is people's indiscretions, not their crimes, which make the business of the blackmailer an easy and a lucrative one. And, after all," he continued, "what is a poor scribbling devil to do? He has hard work to obtain clean linen and a déjeuner à la fourchette out of the meagre pay of 2 sous a line, which his editor or proprietor gives him for news items. On the other hand, by keeping his eyes and ears open at the cafés, in the Bois de Boulogne, or on the boulevards, he can sometimes get a clue to a scandal which will, if judiciously worked, bring him in a hundred, who knows! perhaps a thousand, francs.

"There is, however, a comical side to blackmailing. It is wonderful how carefully some people seek to guard quite unimportant matters. For example, I have known a man to live well, so long as the lady continued to comply with his demands for hush money, out of the fact that he had accidentally discovered that she possessed a cork leg. Another man, having discovered an idol of one of the cafés owed more of her charms of figure to art than nature, received for more than eighteen months—in fact, till she left Paris for an engagement at Marseilles—nearly a third of her salary from her as hush money. Oh, I could tell you other stories, but what good? They are all much the same."

Minnie Maddern Fiske at the Garden.

The Garden Theatre will be closed during the coming week. On March 17 Minnie Maddern Fiske will begin an engagement at this house in a repertory of new plays in which she has been remarkably successful in other cities this season. Mrs. Fiske was to have appeared in Washington the week in question, and to have continued her tour as originally booked, but after quick negotiations yesterday that involved several changes in the engagements of other attractions, Manager A. M. Palmer secured Mrs. Fiske for two weeks at the Garden.

Lalor's Brother-inlaw Surrenders.

Frank Donovan, brother-in-law of William Lalor, who was lately murdered in Astoria, L. I., last night went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and surrendered himself, saying that he had learned he was wanted in Astoria on suspicion of having killed Lalor.

He said that he had been working in Baltimore, knew nothing of the murder, and had not been in Astoria for a year.

Broke Up a Boxing Match in Brooklyn.

The police of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested fourteen young men last night who were in a vacant store at Sixteenth Street and Jackson Place, witnessing a boxing match.

It isn't your eyes—it's the light you use. The Improved Welsbach Light will end the trouble at once. See it at the retail department.

For Sale at { 931 Broadway. 121 W. 125th Street. 2659 Third Avenue. 7½ Cooper Union. 217 Amsterdam Avenue.

ROENTGEN RAY MARVELS

Lecture by Prof. Hering on Their History and Future.

HOW A RADIOGRAPH IS MADE

Some Remarkable Pictures Taken at the University of the City of New-York.

The method of taking radiographs by means of the Röntgen rays was shown last night to an interested audience of men and women in the physics lecture room of the University of the City of New-York at University Heights. Prof. D. W. Hering of the Chair of Physics at the university was the lecturer.

At the outset of his talk Prof. Hering showed the method used at the university in taking the pictures. The apparatus was simple in appearance. A pear-shaped bulb of glass three or four inches in diameter was fastened a foot or two above the platform, on which lay an ordinary photographic plateholder, in which, secure from any ordinary light, was a common sensitized plate. On the wooden plateholder were the things to be photographed or "radiographed."

The glass bulb, Prof. Hering explained, was a Crookes tube, and from it all the air possible was exhausted. A current of electricity was passed through this Crookes tube, which began to give off a greenish-blue light, or fluorescence. By an exposure of perhaps an hour, Prof. Hering explained, it would be possible to produce on the plate a picture of a metal object placed on the tightly closed holder, and even of things inside a cardboard box, which also stood on the holder.

"For a few years prior to December, 1895," said the lecturer, "Dr. Röntgen had been investigating the effects of electrical discharges in a vacuum. He was led eventually to this remarkable discovery. It was found that the radiation from the tube would affect a photographic plate so that in the case of a hand placed in the path of the rays they would pass through in different degrees and the bones would become apparent.

"Such a photograph was taken the 17th of January, 1896, and investigators were at once stimulated to carry on further these discoveries. In the seven weeks since this discovery was first generally known there has been turned out a mass of literature which I think has not been equalled in the case of any other scientific discovery in a twelvemonth."

Prof. Hering then went back to the foundation of the subject, and showed the generation of spark electricity by means of the Holz machine. In taking a Geissler tube, a glass vessel from which a large part of the air was exhausted, he showed how a current of electricity passed through it would produce a deep blue or violet illumination.

Geissler's tubes were shown in a variety of forms, with some beautiful color effects, and then the Crookes tubes were displayed. These, it was explained, were similar to the Geissler tubes, but in them the vacuum was more complete—in some cases not more than one one-millionth of an atmosphere being present.

When the current of electricty was passed through a Crookes tube the resulting light was of a greenish shade. The two electrodes were pointed out—the anode, at which the electricity enters the tube, and the cathode, at which it leaves.

At the cathode, it was explained, the rays by which the radiograph is produced emanate. Prof. Hering contended that it was not the cathode rays, but Röntgen rays apart from them, which produced the impression on the photographic plate. Another point which Prof. Hering believes his experiments have shown, is that in any case the source of the radiation is at the surface of the vacuum tube, whatever its size, shape, or material.

The best name for the pictures produced by this process, Prof. Hering said, was radiograph. This name, he said, was preferable to either skiograph or skotograph, which had been suggested, as the effect was undoubtedly the result of radiation, whatever else might be true of it.

Another impression which Prof. Hering said he wanted to correct was the meaning of the expression "X-rays." The rays were so called, he explained, simply because they were unknown, quantities, not because they had any particular quality.

At the close of the lecture a very interesting series of these radiographs was shown. Most of them were taken by Prof. Hering himself with the aid of Prof. Bristol of the biological department of the university, but some were loaned by Prof. W. C. Peckham of Brooklyn, who has been very successful in producing them.

The first picture was a series of plates of ebonite overlapped so that at one end the rays had to penetrate eight thicknesses each one-thirty-second of an inch, while at the other they passed through but one plate. The single plate could be only faintly seen, and the successive gradations were plainly shown. The eight thicknesses were almost black.

Another interesting picture which, according to Prof. Hering, showed what might be the practical use of the discovery was of an aluminium rod. A faint spot showed a flaw in the metal.

The graphite of a lead pencil, around which could be faintly seen the outlines of the wood, aroused much interest, as did two views of a fish obtained by Prof. Peckham, in which every bone was distinct.

In another picture there could just be discerned the outlines of a wooden box in which had been placed a metal shield, which stood out in deep black. Perhaps the most remarkable illustration of all was a picture of a mouse taken by Prof. Peckham. Each bone, even in the tail, could be seen, and the whole appeared on the screen like a picture in black of a mouse's skeleton, around which had been dimly traced the line of its body.

FREIGHT CAR STRUCK TROLLEY CAR

Narrow Escape of a Late Car in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 6.—The last car that started from the Elizabethport station last night had a narrow escape from destruction while crossing the Central Railroad tracks at Park Avenue, and one passenger, who was riding on the rear platform, escaped injury only by leaping from the car. The conductor stuck to his post and was hurt.

The car was No. 548, in charge of Conductor A. Hansen and Motorman Robert Dolan. According to the story of the latter, a freight train was switching cars near Third Street, when his car neared the crossing. Dolan says the conductor of the train told him to cross the tracks, as he had plenty of time.

When the trolley car was on the middle of the tracks, the motorman stated, he saw a freight car coming rapidly toward the crossing. He applied full power to the motor and shot ahead, but it was too late to prevent a collision, and the freight car struck the trolley on the rear platform and knocked it off the rails.

Conductor Hansen, who was on the rear platform, was thrown from the car. One of his wrists was sprained, and he sustained a slight cut on the cheek. The car was not badly damaged.

A Boy Insane from Cigarettes.

Charles Gorman, seventeen years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night, having been driven insane by excesssive cigarette smoking. He lives with his parents and two sisters at 459 West Thirty-second Street. His sisters are employed making cigarettes in a factory, where their brother worked until recently. He gave up his place and began acting queerly, both at his home and in public. He was found last Sunday praying on the steps of a church at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue and was taken home. On Thursday he staid at home, singing hymns which he had learned at a mission.

When his sisters came home last night he acted strangely and cursed and swore at them. One of them complained to a policeman, who entered the house. The boy had gone to bed to escape the officer, but the latter made him dress and enter an ambulance. Dr. Elser of Bellevue says the boy has been smoking so many cigarettes that his mind has been impaired. He was placed in the insane pavilion.

For St. Patrick's Day Parade.

After a very animated meeting, lasting until late last night, the Convention of Irish Societies of New-York selected Dominick Connaughton to head the parade on St. Patrick's Day. Martin J. Burke was chosen as first aide after a spirited contest, and William Leddy was unanimously elected to fill the position of second aide.

The meeting was held in Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street.

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Do not do your washing with a soap that hurts your hands. It will hurt the clothes, too. Ivory Soap is pure and mild.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. John B. Woodward.

Gen. John B. Woodward died at his home, 259 Henry Street, Brooklyn, at midnight last night.

Gen. Woodward was taken with a severe chill last Tuesday in his office, in New-York. After the chill had passed away he returned to his home, in Brooklyn, and his physician, Dr. John A. McCorkle, was summoned. He immediately sent for Dr. Janeway of New-York, and they found that Gen. Woodward was suffering from pneumonia.

His family, consisting of his wife and two children, and his brother, Col. Robert Woodward, were at his bedside when he died.

Gen. John B. Woodward was probably one of the best-known men in Brooklyn, and had taken an active interest in the affairs of that city for years. He was born in Brooklyn in 1835, and attended the schools over which Samuel Putnam and Benjamin W. Dwight presided. He began his business career in 1850 by becoming a clerk in a leather house in "the Swamp," in this city, remaining in that business for many years, then engaged in exporting goods to the River de la Plate countries, and at the time of his death was engaged in importing wool and hides from South American countries, and exporting many kinds of manufactures in return.

He began his military career in 1854, when he became a member of the Brooklyn City Guards, then a company of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was a popular member of this command, and was rapidly promoted, until he became Lieutenant Colonel. He served with the Thirteenth Regiment during the war, becoming its Colonel in 1863, which position he held for five years, when he was succeeded by Gen. H. B. Duryea. He then took command of the Second Division of Brooklyn, becoming a Major General.

Gov. Tilden appointed Gen. Woodward Inspector General of the N. G. N. Y., and subsequently Adjutant General.

He became President of the Brooklyn Board of City Works in January, 1875, was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and was elected President of that body in 1888. He was legislated out of office in 1889, but shortly after was reappointed a Park Commissioner. He retired from the National Guard in 1880.

He was Vice President of the Third National Bank of this city, and was director in the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, the Guardian Insurance Company, the Franklin Trust Company, the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and was Treasurer of the Birkbeck Savings and Loan Association.

He was also a member of the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Siegfried—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Lecture on Constantinople—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—The Two Escutcheons. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cat Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10. Matinée—2:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Exhibits of Hampton and Tuskegee Schools—All Day.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	27	29	27
6 A. M.	28	28	26
9 A. M.	35	31	28
12 M.	42	39	36
4 P. M.	47	40	42
6 P. M.	46	36	39
9 P. M.	42	34	37
12 P. M.	39	37	37

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LAIDLAW VS. SAGE.

The opinion supporting the unanimous decision of the Judges of the Appellate Division in the case of LAIDLAW against SAGE is interesting as well as able and exhaustive. We therefore reprint it in full as the most important contribution that has yet been made to the discussion of a question of law which is in the main novel. The question is whether a person who under the influence of fear interposes between himself and the threatened danger the body of another person ignorant of that danger is liable for the damages that may ensue to the person thus used as a shield. It is true that in this case the defendant, SAGE, has repeatedly sworn that he did not interpose the body of LAIDLAW between himself and the explosion which he apprehended. But juries have repeatedly shown by their verdicts that they did not believe him. Upon this their decision is final. The only questions remaining are the question whether the Trial Judge committed important errors prejudicial to SAGE and the general legal question of liability.

Upon neither of these points can the opinion of the Appellate Division convey any comfort to SAGE. The Judges unanimously decide that the only important error committed by the Trial Judge was one to the detriment of the plaintiff and to the advantage of the defendant. The opinion may even be held to intimate that if the case had gone differently, and the plaintiff had been the appellant, a new trial would have been granted to him on account of this error. On the legal question of liability the Appellate Division reaffirms the decision of the General Term. At an early trial of the case the Judge took it away from the jury upon the ground that, in order to recover, the plaintiff must affirmatively show that he had been removed by the defendant from a place of safety to a place of danger. This conclusion was so revolting to reason that, upon an entirely new question, it might reasonably be suspected to be contrary to law. The conclusion of reason seems to be that all that is necessary to make out the plaintiff's case is to show that he was removed by the defendant for the purpose of using him as a shield, in which case the defendant received injuries that he would not have received if he had been left alone. It seems to be clearly the business of the defendant who removed him to show, if he can, that he would have received equally severe or more severe injuries if he had been left alone. In this case this was not attempted. The defendant confined himself to insisting that he had not moved the plaintiff, and several juries have recorded their disbelief in this statement.

The Appellate Division disposes of the defendant's objections to the conduct of the trial which resulted in a verdict against him of $40,000, which the Judges observe that they do not consider excessive. It leaves the defendant free to carry the general question of his liability, under the state of facts sworn to by the plaintiff, denied by himself, and accepted by the jury, to the court of last resort. The answer to the question whether SAGE will take advantage of this permission is of keen interest to himself and to Mr. LAIDLAW, who has now for some years been kept out of the money to which several juries have certified that he was entitled. It is of a less immediate interest to the general public which has been accustomed to derive much entertainment from the cross-examination of SAGE by Mr. CHOATE, and which looks forward with pleasure to a renewal of this entertainment. But it cannot be supposed to be an entertainment to Mr. SAGE, and it cannot be supposed that he looks forward with pleasure to a renewal of it, or to another expression of disbelief in his testimony by a jury of his peers. The question of liability has been decided against him by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and now unanimously by the Appellate Division of that court. It is for him to consider whether he will take the desperate chance that the Court of Appeals will take a different view or whether he will disappoint the public and baffle the pitiless and expectant CHOATE by paying up at this stage.

DEFENDING THE ROBBERY.

Most of the Republican Senators from the cities which the Raines bill proposes to rob, who have been dragooned into a caucus agreement to vote for the infamous measure, have had the decency to wear their collars in silence during the so-called debate, but Senator JOHN FORD of this city has had the temerity to defend the bill on the ground, as he said, that the city would "gain $2,000,000 a year by it."

Gain from whom? This is a most extraordinary argument to come from a being supposed to be endowed with the power of reasoning. However great an increase of revenue may be derived from the liquor traffic under this or any other measure, every cent of it must be drawn from the pockets of the people where the traffic is carried on. It comes out of the product of their labor, just as much as it would if the tax were on the traffic in dry goods, and just as the proceeds of a tax upon the value of property come out of that product.

There can be no gain to any community from an increase of taxes, however they may be collected, but if the revenue is applied to its own legitimate expenses there may be no loss in the increase of a particular tax, because it will lessen the amount to be raised in other ways. The complaint against the proposed liquor tax is not that it is too high or that it will raise too much or too little revenue, but that it is to be used to extract money unequally from the different cities and towns for the use of the State at large. It is intended to rob the cities for the benefit of the rural districts.

It is no answer to the charge of robbery that the State proposes to compel the city to raise so much revenue by a tax upon the liquor traffic that it will have more than it had before from that particular source, after one-third has been taken away from it, even admitting that to be true. The robbery consists in taking the third. The city is entitled to all the tax it pays in that particular way for its own purposes. If it be conceded that this is a legitimate way of raising part of the State revenues, then the argument is irrefutable that the tax should be uniform. No State tax is legitimate which is four times or eight times as heavy in one community as in another.

It is proposed to take from this city a million dollars or more for the relief of rural taxpayers, and a Senator from the city tells us that it is all right because we are to have the privilege of turning $2,000,000 from the same source into the local Treasury. Only a third of the money is stolen away from us, therefore we have no right to complain. It would be better for Mr. FORD to offer no excuse for his complicity in a robbery of his own constituents if this is the best argument he can make.

THAT CANAL FOR PITTSBURG.

A short time before the beginning of the current session of Congress, Senator QUAY published a somewhat imposing list of canals which, he said, the Government ought to construct at once. The project in which he was especially interested, however, was one for a canal from Lake Erie to Pittsburg. The manufacturers of iron and steel products in or near Pittsburg had come to the conclusion that they must either reduce the cost of bringing iron ore from the Lake Superior mines or move their plants to the neighborhood of Cleveland, on the lake shore. Ore is brought to Cleveland by water, and thence shipped to Pittsburg by rail. Obviously, the furnaces and mills on or near the lake shore have some advantage over those at Pittsburg, so far as the cost of ore is concerned. As Mr. CARNEGIE said, Pittsburg has ceased to be the best site for great iron and steel plants. If ore should be brought directly from the mining district to Pittsburg by water, however, through a canal from the lake shore to the Ohio River, the Pittsburg district could retain its supremacy.

The manufacturers and the people of Pittsburg greatly desire that such a canal shall be constructed, but they think the Government ought to make it. Mr. QUAY, we think, has introduced a bill providing for the construction of it at public expense. We have been unable to see why the people of the entire country should be required to pay for a canal designed almost exclusively for the benefit of the Pittsburg manufacturers of iron and steel products. It is not a question of great importance to the people of other States whether a number of furnaces and iron and steel factories shall be situated at Pittsburg or shall be moved to the vicinity of Cleveland. The people of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, however, and the manufacturers directly interested there, could well afford to make and pay for the canal, if by no other means the threatened removal of plants can be prevented.

It has now been shown, we notice, that the money required for the proposed canal would be invested profitably. A board of eminent consulting engineers has reported that the canal can be made for $33,000,000, and that the net earnings on ore, coke, and coal alone would be $2,919,046 per annum, or nearly 9 per cent. upon the cost. Between the lake and the district to be served there are annual shipments of 7,000,000 tons of ore, 7,000,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 tons of coke, 1,500,000 tons of limestone, and 1,000,000 tons of crude forms of iron and steel. The board believes that at least 13,000,000 tons of this freight would be carried by the canalboats. It is proposed that the canal shall be large enough to accommodate ordinary lake vessels, and that the route shall be (in Pennsylvania) from the Ohio River below Pittsburg to the Ohio line by way of the Beaver and Mahoning Rivers, and thence across the northeast corner of Ohio to the lake in the vicinity of Cleveland.

As the promoters of the undertaking have now ascertained that the traffic would pay about 9 per cent. annually upon the sum invested, and as the canal is designed almost exclusively for the benefit of certain manufacturers who are unwilling to transfer their plants to the lake shore, we cannot see why the Government and the entire Nation should be asked to do the work. It can be done by the persons who are to be benefited by it, and we presume that they would be satisfied with an annual dividend of 9 per cent. in addition to the reduced cost of transportation.

SILVER AND HOME MISSIONS.

It is not clear what Mr. HARTMAN of Montana expects to gain by "repelling the insult" which he insists that the President has offered to the community of which he is a representative. He could, no doubt, carry a vote of censure upon the President at a convention of silver States. But that would not disturb the President. Even if such a censure could be procured from the present House of Representatives, the men who voted for it would be aware that what the President says carries more weight with the country than what the House of Representatives says. What the President said at the meeting in favor of Presbyterian home missions was very mild and will be generally recognized, even in Montana, to be entirely true. It was that there were at work in the newer settlements conditions which would, "if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe Territories, and undesirable States."

These are entirely academic remarks. The President did not apply them to Montana or to any other in particular of the "undesirable States." Why should a citizen and representative of Montana proclaim that his is one of the communities in which "toleration of evils and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies" have been "unchecked and uncorrected"? It seems that he had better leave this application of the President's remarks to a citizen of some other community.

Moreover, it is not to be believed that a majority of the present Congress, eager as it might be to censure the President, is prepared to censure him upon this particular ground. The Democrats could not be expected to join in such a censure. Neither could the cohort of Republican fat-friers who find their project for frying the fat out of the protected or to be protected manufacturers by means of a new tariff "held up" by the representatives of the communities which the Republican Party has advanced to Statehood for the purpose of keeping the control of the Senate from the Democrats, no matter in how great a majority the wicked Democrats might be. The Republican fat-friers are fully of the opinion that the Commonwealths for which Mr. HARTMAN speaks are "undesirable States."

SOUND-MONEY FIGHT IN ALABAMA.

The earlier primary elections of the Democratic Party in Alabama have been favorable to Mr. CLARKE, the sound-money candidate for the nomination as Governor. It is too soon to foretell the general result, as the body of primaries will not be held until April 11. It is extremely important that the sound-money sentiment should prevail, for many reasons. Among these is the fact that the Republicans in that State have practically given up their organization and merged with the motley crowd of silver men, Farmers' Alliance, and Populists, or, as they are called in the South, Populites. This amalgamation was started with the famous Kolb campaign of 1890, and ever since then the Democrats have had a hard and bitter struggle, in which they have held fast to their principles against desertion and treachery. They elected Gov. T. G. JONES in 1890, and again in 1892, and in 1894 they elected the Hon. WILLIAM C. OATES, one of the most courageous advocates of sound money. Gov. OATES declines to stand again, wishing to contest the seat in the Senate now held by Senator PUGH, and the sound-money men have put forward Congressman CLARKE, who is also a most energetic and competent supporter of the Administration and of sound money. If he is nominated, there is no reason to doubt that he will be elected, and there is great reason to hope that the State will be relieved of the burden and discredit of Mr. PUGH'S misrepresentation in the Senate.

The Republicans have been badly demoralized in the South, and nowhere to a greater degree than in Alabama. As long ago as when Mr. HARRISON entered the White House, in 1889, there was a fairly promising movement in the Republican Party in the direction of organizing Republicanism in the South with especial reference to obtaining gradually the support of the business men. The protective tariff notion of the party was attractive within certain limits to the business element, and had the party stood firm for sound money and for the conservation of business interests it is probable that within a reasonable time it could have gained a firm footing. Its leaders were, however, too dull and too greedy to see this. They were very hungry for the spoils of office, and in snatching at them did not see that they were sacrificing the permanent interests of the party. The organization in Alabama was left in the hands of the office seekers, and these hastened to make coalitions of various sorts with the Populists and free-silver men. The result is that instead of being an intelligent and aggressive minority, with definite principles, exerting a growing influence on public opinion, the party has sunk to be an indistinguishable element in the mixed crowd of demagogues and deluded fanatics who are clamoring for every wild idea from Government warehouses for grain to fifty-cent silver dollars for farmers.

As we have said, the Democrats have withstood this unholy alliance with great firmness, and so far with success. As the free-silver movement is steadily losing strength in all parts of the country and losing it most rapidly in those sections where it has heretofore been strongest, the sound-money Democrats have every reason to urge their present campaign with vigor. The best interests of the State emphatically demand their success, for there is no part of the Union that would prosper more directly or more permanently by that complete restoration of confidence that will follow the sure establishment of our currency upon a sound basis.

EXPORTS AND DUTIES.

We published yesterday a dispatch from Helena, Mon., saying that brewers in Germany had made contracts for the exportation of 2,500,000 bushels of barley from Montana to Germany in the coming season. It appears, therefore, that American growers of barley are able to undersell their competitors from all other countries in that foreign market, without the assistance of any tariff duty whatever. And yet they and their representatives in Congress complain that our present duty of 30 per cent. on foreign barley is not sufficient to protect them here at home against an incoming "flood" of the very barley from abroad which is unable to compete successfully with their own in Germany and Great Britain on even terms.

In the fiscal year 1894 the exports of barley from the United States were 5,219,405 bushels, while the imports were 791,061 bushels. A quantity has been imported because the lower provinces of Canada have produced barley of a very good quality which could be used advantageously at points to which it could be brought in lake vessels at low cost for transportation. At the same time, however, large quantities of American barley were being exported to England, and British Columbia was taking barley grown on this side of the line. It may be recalled that we import soft coal on the Pacific coast from British Columbia and export similar coal across the lower lakes into Canada.

Sufficient attention has not been paid, in connection with tariff discussion, to the official returns relating to exports. As a rule, it is true that a domestic industry, whether it be the growing of barley or the manufacture of nails or some one of many others that might be mentioned, which exports a large quantity of its product and sells the same in European markets, cannot make out a good case, even from the protectionist point of view, in support of a demand for a tariff duty to protect it against foreign competition here at home. Large exports are in themselves a sufficient answer, for if the industry can undersell foreign competitors abroad without protection, it must be able, as a rule, to underself the same foreign competitors in its home market without the aid of a tariff handicap upon them. Our barley growers, however, have a duty of 30 per cent.

HOMES FOR THE POOR AND RAPID TRANSIT.

One of the most suggestive points brought out by the conference on the "improved housing of the poor" in this city is the need of rapid-transit facilities to promote the expansion of population. Much was said about indifference to the condition of the poor and neglect to make any systematic and persistent effort for their relief in the way of providing better homes.

No doubt there is altogether too much truth in what was said about this indifference and neglect, but it has been in no small measure due to conditions which have made the matter one of exceptional difficulty in this city, seeming sometimes almost hopeless. The bottom evil has been and still is overcrowding, the necessity of housing a large population in a small area. This accounts for the great swarming tenement houses and the covering of all the ground with some sort of structures for dwelling purposes.

This practical necessity has sprung out of the rapid growth of New-York upon a narrow island between two unbridged rivers, with no adequate means of traveling up and down its length. People must live near their places of employment, not necessarily near in point of distance, but in point of time and of the cost of getting back and forth. Consequently, as population multiplied in this city, instead of expanding, it crowded together, competing sharply for available room and forcing rents up inordinately. Out of this condition has grown the unwholesome congestion of the present.

Schemes, philanthropic or semi-commercial, for providing better tenement houses and lodging houses may alleviate the consequences of this condition, but there can be no very effectual remedy until the condition itself is overcome. The greatest need is a matter of business rather than philanthropy, and it is a need felt by all classes of the people, and not the very poor alone. This need is the means of expansion, of spreading the population easily and cheaply over a much larger area. If we had an adequate system of rapid transit extending through the length of the city, and branching over the district beyond the Harlem River, and a sufficient number of bridges across the East River with unbroken connection between the transit systems on either side, the population would speedily spread over the area of Greater New-York in a manner to relieve the congestion and greatly simplify the problem of providing better homes for the poor, or, what is infinitely more desirable, enabling them to provide better in every way for themselves.

AMERICAN GRAND OPERA

First Performance Here of Walter Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter."

MUCH APPLAUSE FOR THE COMPOSER

Discussion of the Book and the Music —The Performance Apparently an Agreeable Success.

The production of a new opera by an American composer may fairly be set down as a musical event, especially when the composer is a resident of New-York, and one whose industry has long made him a prominent factor in the artistic activities of the metropolis. It was to be expected that a large audience would assemble in the Academy of Music last evening when Mr. Walter Damrosch made his bow to the public as a composer of grand opera. The house was full, and the audience displayed an attitude of friendship toward the musician. The new opera was received with warm encouragement if not with unbridled enthusiasm, and the general verdict seemed to be that it was an uncommonly good piece of work for a young and inexperienced writer.

"The Scarlet Letter" is the title of Mr. Damrosch's lyric drama. Extended excerpts from the opera were first performed in this city at the concerts of the Symphony Society on Jan. 4 and 5, 1895. On that occasion the solo parts were sung by Mme. Nordica, Signor Campanari, W. H. Rieger, Ericsson Bushnell, and Conrad Behrens. The Oratorio Society took care of the choruses. The story of the opera is, of course, that of Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous romance; and the construction of the libretto is the work of that novelist's son-in-law, Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, a gentleman who has himself attained a position of some distinction in literature.

It may be said at the outset that "The Scarlet Letter" offers the same obstacles to opera makers as it does to playwrights. When Mr. Mansfield acted Dimmesdale in a version of this book, made especially for him, the pertinent comment was made in this journal that the drama was over when the novel began. Hawthorne's tale is a psychological story. It is an exposition of the inner workings of remorse. The mood of the book is sombre from beginning to end. There is no striking dramatic action, and there is no relief to the melancholy. It is a fascinating story, but a depressing play. Mr. Lathrop could no more escape the limitations of this story than the dramatist who preceded him; perhaps even less, for Mr. Lathrop approached his task with affectionate reverence. In the constructive part of his labor he succeeded admirably. He has made no alterations in the tale which can annoy any lover of Hawthorne, and he has brought the salient incidents of the book together in compact form. He has made the operation of the emotions sufficiently concise and clear, and has displayed much taste and discrimination in the treatment of the entire material before him.

The first act quickly and fully places before the audience a knowledge of Hester's fall, her relationship to Dimmesdale, her refusal to betray him, and the fact that she is Chillingworth's wife. The second act shows us Hester in the forest, struggling with her grief and scorned by a band of pilgrims, who pass singing a lively madrigal. Chillingworth meets Dimmesdale and urges him with much cunning to offer consolation to Hester. The act ends with a long duo between Hester and Arthur, closing with their determination to escape across the sea. In the beginning of the third act we learn that Chillingworth has detected their plan and engaged passage on the same ship. Then follow Arthur's confession and the end. Little Pearl is mentioned once as having died before the action begins.

It must be evident to those acquainted with the book that Mr. Lathrop has omitted nothing of significance. His lyric verse deserves less praise than his construction. He has proceeded according to a theory of his own, which may in the course of time justify itself, but which in its first exemplification does not wear the crown of victory. It is Mr. Lathrop's belief that the common laws of rhythm should not be binding on the librettist, but that he should employ a sort of complicated word melody extending through several lines. A result of Mr. Lathrop's theory may be seen in these lines, quoted once before in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from one of the best lyrics in the book:

"Fearsomely wrong, that thou abhorrest
And so must flee,
Whispering ever the hapless tidings?
Couldst thou but cease;"——

As a specimen of verse to be set to music this does not seem to be encouraging. As we said after the performance of the excerpts at the symphony concert a year ago, Mr. Lathrop would have done better to follow the instructive demonstration of Sidney Lanier that the metrical construction of verse and music is the same. The smoother and more melodious the poetry the more readily it unites with music in a genuine lyric style. But, after all is said, the chief fault of this libretto is its constant gloominess of mood. Efforts to lighten it up have, indeed, been made; but they have not been rewarded with much success.

Mr. Damrosch's music is notable rather for its promise and its revelation of unsuspected ability than for its own intrinsic loveliness. It proves beyond all question that the young conductor is a sound and cultivated musician, fully acquainted with the technics of his art, and that he possesses a talent which challenges admiration and commands respect. It is unfortunate that the composer chose Wagner as his model. The Baireuth genius is an excellent authority to study, but the last man in music to imitate. Eclecticism is better for the young composer, and a closer observance of the methods of contemporaneous French and Italian writers would have guided Mr. Damrosch into clearer paths. The use of the leit motif is not to be commended. Like the pen in the hands of men truly great it is mightier than the sword; but a beginner in operatic writing would do better to compose with more freedom and more lyric style. Mr. Damrosch has displayed in "The Scarlet Letter" sufficient skill to prove his ability to do both.

After what has been said about the libretto the reader will not be surprised to learn that the music of this work is a strain of almost unbroken misery. The curtain rises amid sounds of gloom, and there is henceforth no escape but in despair and death. This is a great pity. Mr. Damrosch shows in Hester's solo that he can write a truly beautiful lyric, and in the madrigal he shows that he knows how to be quaint, piquant and humorous. The first and third acts are full of choral writing, and in this the composer has shown the results of his long and earnest study of the great oratorios. The ecclesiastical coloring of his choruses comports well with the character of the Puritans, and in handling the vocal masses Mr. Damrosch has displayed breadth, firmness, judgment and a substantial knowledge of polyphonic science.

The instrumentation is plainly the result of familiarity with the scores of the Wagner music-dramas. It is sonorous, deep-toned, darkly colored instrumentation, solid in texture and full of wise devices in the solo effects. That it is not brighter in color is of course due to the nature of the subject which it illustrates; and it may be, too, that the lavish hand of youth has laid on the instrumental tints with too much generosity, so that the style often borders on the rococo. It would probably be an excellent discipline for Mr. Damrosch, if he means to continue operatic composition, to write two or three dramatic scores on the model of "Ah, perfido." Such exercise would open his eyes to the possibilities of a more classic style, and would convince him of the value of occasional continence in the presence of the fleshly temptations of the contemporaneous orchestra.

On the whole, criticism of Mr. Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter" ought to be friendly and encouraging. When it is considered that before writing that work he had done practically nothing in the field of composition, his achievement is simply surprising. That he should at once have taken up the heaviest artillery of modern music and used it with so much force and such accuracy is a subject for general congratulation. His faults, aside from those caused by his melancholy subject, are generally those of wanton youth. Experience, maturity, self-poise, will rid him of them. It is to be hoped that he will undertake further effort in the composition of opera.

The performance last night was received with the greatest enthusiasm by an audience which was undeniably friendly to Mr. Damrosch. It was a representative musical audience, in which every one of note in town, from Anton Seidl to Victor Harris, seemed to be present. The Oratorio Society attended in a body, and so did the Wagner Society. The latter testified to its appreciation of Mr. Damrosch's efforts by a little ceremony at the close of the second act. Mr. R. W. G. Welling followed Mr. Damrosch before the curtain, and, on behalf of the Wagner Society, presented him with a handsome copy of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" in a silver box. Mr. Damrosch responded with feeling, paying a tribute to Hawthorne's genius, and thanking Mr. Lathrop. After which he retired laden with flowers and followed by applause.

There were striking merits and some defects in the performance. It is safe to say that the work would make a more agreeable impression if it were in more generally capable hands. But, of course, the composer was compelled to make use of those members of his company who enjoyed a speaking acquaintance with the English language. No performance, however, could produce a wholly satisfactory dramatic effect. The subject was a fatal blow to all possibilities of that sort.

The honors of the evening fell easily to Fräulein Johanna Gadski, who appeared as Hester Prynne. So far as she was concerned, Hawthorne's ideas were realized. She looked the part, and evidently had made a careful study of it. Her "make-up" and costume were appropriate and becoming, and, as she stood at the pillory in the first act, she bodied forth to the eye such a woman as Hester must have been. In the second act, when she threw off the burning letter and bade Dimmesdale fly with her and be free, she fully conveyed the idea of a passionate, throbbing woman, bursting the bonds of restraint. She sang the trying music of the rôle very well indeed, and with very few deviations from the pitch. On the whole, her performance must be set down as sympathetic, winning, and convincing.

It is a pity that similar praise cannot be awarded to Barron Berthald, who was Arthur Dimmesdale. He looked wonderfully like Lawrence Barrett as Hamlet, but did not sing as well. He was in earnest, but his voice is hard and his vocal method harder. His acting was nervous and spasmodic. William Mertens, a capable singer in some parts, was quite unhappy as Chillingworth. He acted the part as if it were a sort of Alberich and sang it in a shouting style. The other parts are of small importance and were sufficiently well done.

The chorus sang admirably. It was always in tune, and it gave the charming madrigal with nice shading. It would be a pleasure to praise Mr. Damrosch's conducting of his work; but it is seldom that a composer makes a good effect in directing his own music. Mr. Damrosch's anxiety and enthusiasm quite carried him away, and he conducted with such vigor that in all the forte passages the orchestra was too loud. The full cast was as follows:

Hester Prynne	Johanna Gadski
Arthur Dimmesdale	Barron Berthold
Governor Bellingham	Conrad Behrens
Rev. John Wilson	Gerard Stebmann
Captain	Gerard Stebmann
Roger Chillingworth	William Mertens
Jailer	Julius von Putlitz

ART NOTES.

—Horace Bradley is to take charge of the Art Students' League at Savannah, Ga. Financially the Art League is now on a splendid footing. Mrs. Gordon, as President, has received from Director Carl L. Brandt of the academy a check for $300, which was the amount turned over to him through Gen. Henry R. Jackson by Mrs. J. G. Thomas, Treasurer of the Telfair Art Union. This was the amount raised by the ladies of that union through various sources for the purposes in hand at that time. Some interest on that amount has accumulated since it was deposited, and Mr. Brandt stated in his letter that as soon as he receives information as to how much that is he will send a check for it also. In addition to this, the ladies of the Art League have raised between $200 and $300, so that they have more than the amount they originally started out to secure. The surplus will be used in the purchase of materials for members of the classes, and the amounts received from the classes for such materials as are furnished will be turned back into the treasury of the league.

—Item from The Westminster Gazette, (London): "Mr. C. D. Gibson, 'the Du Maurier of America,' reached London about ten days ago on a six months' visit, during which he will chronicle the life of London in the pages of The New-York Life. Mr. Gibson is widely known as a well-nigh incomparable 'black-and-white' artist. Short as is the time he has been with us, he has already covered a good deal of ground—the National Sporting Club, the pit of a theatre, the National Gallery, and a dozen other points at which the characteristic British temperament is wont to show itself have already been sent off to America. Mr. Gibson personally is a strikingly handsome man."

—From Paris comes the news of the death of M. Barre, the celebrated sculptor and medal engraver, who designed many of the French coins now in use. As the son of the chief designer of money at the mint under Louis Philippe, he inherited a taste for designing coins, but he is chiefly known as a sculptor. He has left behind numerous busts of celebrated people, including the late Pope, Napoleon III., and many of the famous actresses of the day. He was credited with the possession of most interesting reminiscences of the stage and society, but it is doubtful if any of them have been left in writing.

—Fire recently destroyed the famous collection of old prints, rare manuscripts, valuable books, and costly pictures in the home of Dr. F. W. Kitchell, in Perth Amboy. The flames started from the explosion of a gasoline stove. All efforts of the Fire Department to extinguish them were in vain. Dr. Kitchell's residence, known far and wide as the "Museum," was the Mecca of art lovers in this part of the country. Many priceless works of art were in the collection, which had been gathered from all parts of the world. The house was insured for $4,000, but there was no insurance on the contents.

—It is announced that in the near future Syracuse will be furnished with an art gallery that will permit the artists of that city to exhibit their paintings to the public where they can be seen to the best advantage. The gallery will be on the second floor of the Hendricks Block, which is now being fitted up for the purpose. It will consist of two or three rooms, where arrangements will be made for the hanging of the pictures where they will be given the best light for a critical examination. Electric lights will be arranged at the proper angles to show off the works of art to good advantage.

—Daniel C. French, the distinguished sculptor, has given to the public library at Exeter, N. H., a bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson in plaster, and an exact copy of the original executed by Mr. French at Concord in 1879, when Emerson gave him at least twenty sittings. Last October the sculptor and his brother and sister gave to the library the bronze bust of their father, Judge Henry F. French, to whom the library virtually owes its existence. This gift was likewise the work of Mr. French.

—The Art Club of Philadelphia will hold its sixth annual exhibition of water colors and pastels from March 23 to April 19. Blanks must be sent in by March 7. W. S. Budworth & Son will collect in New-York March 11. A gold medal will be awarded to the best water color. The pictures will be insured. The jury and Hanging Committee are composed of Clifford P. Grayson, Arthur V. Wilcox, Colin Campbell Cooper, John J. Boyle, and Charles E. Dana, Chairman.

—Robert W. Vonnoh has been asked to give a special exhibition of his work next November in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Vonnoh is the first American artist to whom this honor

VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK

Documents Sustaining the British Contention About Guiana.

SPANISH AND DUTCH SETTLEMENT

Possession Acknowledged by the Treaty of Munster Which Great Britain Has Inherited.

LONDON, March 6.—The expected Venezuelan Blue Book, which is entitled "Documents and Correspondence Relating to the Question of the Bounadry of Guiana and Venezuela," will be issued by the Government to-night. The volume consists of 443 folio pages, with a separate book containing nine maps. The book opens with forty pages, comprising a preliminary statement dealing with the history of the territories from 1520 until the issuance of her Majesty's memorandum to Venezuela in March, 1890. The book is divided into historic periods, from the earliest time to 1648, from 1648 to 1796, and from 1796 to 1840. After that period references are made to various claims and dispatches and the report concludes with a brief summary. The preliminary matter is summarized as follows:

"The purpose of the present statement," the book says, "is to explain a general outline of the position of Great Britain in the long-pending dispute with Venezuela, as regards the boundary between British Guiana and that country. The territories now known as British Guiana and Venezuela had been discovered before 1520. Between the date of their discovery and 1648 the Spaniards and the Dutch occupied portions of this territory, the extent of such occupation by each country to be a matter of consideration.

In 1580 the United Provinces of the Netherlands threw off their allegiance to the Spanish crown and war ensued, which lasted almost uninterruptedly for seventy years. In January 1648, peace was concluded by the treaty of Munster, by which Spain acknowledged the independence of the Netherlands and the two countries respectively confirmed their then possessions on the South American continent. From 1648 to 1796, with the exception of the interval between 1781 and 1783, the Dutch remained in possession of the territory they had occupied prior to the treaty of Munster, and extended their settlements within it.

In 1796, the territory now known as British Guiana, was acquired by Great Britain. That acquisition was recognized and confirmed by a treaty concluded in 1814. In 1810, Venezuela revolted, but her independent existence apart from the United States of Colombia, by which she was for a time merged, did not commence until 1830, and was not formally recognized by Spain until 1845. It is therefore held that the following conclusions have been clearly established:

First—That prior to 1590, the Dutch had established themselves on the coast of Guiana.

Second—That prior to 1596, the Spaniards had established no setttlements in Guiana.

Third—That by 1648, the Dutch settlements in Guiana extended along the coast the whole way from the River Maroni to the Barima, and inland to various points in the interior upon the Rivers Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pomeroon, Waini, and Barima, their tributaries.

Fourth—That up to 1725 the only settlement of Spaniards in Guiana was San Thome de Guayana, on the south bank of the Orinoco, originally founded in 1596, at a site shown on the sketch map.

Fifth—That between 1723 and 1796 the only additional settlements founded by Spaniards in Guiana were those established by the Capuchin Missions south of the Orinoco, in the direction of the River Yuruari, and two villages on the Upper Orinoco, several hundred miles above San Thome de Guayana.

Sixth—That Dutch occupation to the extent above indicated was perfectly well known in Spain, and that the attempts of the Spanish to dispossess the Dutch had wholly failed.

Seventh—That subsequently to 1796, Great Britain has continuously remained in possession and her subjects have occupied further portions of the territory to which the Dutch established their title.

"From the first settlements to 1648," the report continues, "the Dutch appear to have been the first. Early in the sixteenth century they turned their attention to Guiana, and there is abundant evidence from Spanish sources that during the latter half of the century, prior to 1590, the Dutch established themselves on the coast of Guiana. In 1595 the English explorer, Capt. Charles Leigh, found the Dutch established near the mouth of the Orinoco, a fact which is confirmed from Spanish sources. The first settlement by Spain in Guiana was in 1596, when Antonio de la Hoz Berrio founded San Thome de Guayana on the south bank of the Orinoco. A dispatch from Roque de Montes, Treasurer of Cumana, to the King of Spain, dated April, 1596, shows that the Spaniards did not then hold any part of Guiana.

"In the early part of the seventeenth century various companies which were afterwards merged in the Great West India Company were employed in colonizing Guiana, and had established several settlements there before 1614, and the existence of these settlements was officially reported to Spain."

The following extracts from memoranda on Guayama which were deliberated upon by the Spanish Privy Council are dated 1614. They say in regard to the Dutch settlements then existing: "It is well clear that those coasts belong to them, far from the River Maranon to the River Orinoco, and there are three or four more settlements which are very flourishing and from which they derive much utility and very good profit, with the mouths of those two rivers, making themselves masters of the possessions and fruits of the natives." These records show that the Dutch had at this time firmly settled themselves along the coast as far as the Orinoco.

In 1621 a charter of the Dutch West India Company granted by the States General of Holland and reaffirmed in 1637 gave Orinoco as the limit of the company's territorial jurisdiction. From secret reports on the dominions of Spain in America addressed to the Spanish Government under a date of a few years before the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, it appears that the Dutch settlements extended from close to the Amazones to the Orinoco. The whole of this is therefore clear: That prior to the date of the treaty of Munster the Dutch settlements, to the knowledge of the Spanish Government, extended on the coast as far as the Barima and the River Amacura. The treaty concluded between Spain and the Netherlands in January, 1648, confirmed the Dutch in all the possessions they had acquired in South America and gave them liberty to make fresh acquisitions wherever the Spaniards were not already established.

Spain's Only Settlement in Guiana.

At the date of that treaty Spain had only one settlement in Guiana—San Thome de Guayana. After the treaty of Munster fresh negotiations were again issued by the States General to the Dutch West India Company, in which Orinoco was again treated as the limit of Dutch jurisdiction. From 1648 to 1796 the Dutch colonies on the Essequibo, Pomeroon, and Morocco were reported as flourishing greatly and attracting fresh immigration, bidding fair to become the most flourishing of the tropical plantations in America. About 1664 Fathers Llauri and Vergara were sent to explore Guiana, with a view to seeing whether a Jesuit mission should be founded. They reported that the province had been abandoned by the Spaniards.

In 1684 the Dutch commander of Essequibo recommended that a strong little post be established at Barima, in place of a small watch house. By 1700 posts were established by the Dutch at places along the coast and in the interior. Three of the latter posts are named in the records, one being beyond Cuyuni. In 1714 the provisions of the Treaty of Munster expressly confirmed the Treaty of Utrecht. At that date Spain had no possession of any territory in Guiana beyond part of the right bank of the Orinoco. No Spanish settlements or missions existed in any other part of Guiana. The Dutch upon the coast extended along the Orinoco into the interior to the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pomeroon, and Amacura.

In 1730 the Dutch West India Company, by public notice, prohibited trade on the Rivers Massaguni and Cuyuni, except to its own agents. Between 1730 and 1790 a number of Capuchin missions established by the Spaniards were entirely confined to the district between the Orinoco and Yuruari. From reports made from time to time by the Director General of the Dutch Colony, it appears that about 1748 the Spaniards were attempting to encroach on the Dutch territory in the neighborhood of the affluents of the Cuyuni. Thereupon the Director General dispatched an emissary to remonstrate with the Spaniards, who were reported to have replied that the whole of America belonged to Spain. These attempts of the Spaniards to extend their territory were entirely confined to the Cuyuni, adjoining the district already occupied by the Capuchin missions. A report of the Spanish Commandant of Guiana states that in 1750 the Dutch were in the interior on the Cuyuni, and at the mouth of the River Curumo, which flows into said river.

Between 1750 and 1752 the Capuchin Fathers from the missions applied to the Dutch Government for permission to trade in Dutch Cuyuni. They were refused. In 1755 the Dutch, in order to prevent encroachments by the Spaniards on the territory of Yuruay, which they considered indisputably Dutch territory, established a post 150 miles higher up the Cuyuni.

The position of this post is shown on a sketch map. The same year the Spanish commandant on the Orinoco complained to the Dutch of disorders at Barima, showing that the Dutch then had jurisdiction there. In 1758, as appears from a Spanish official report, a question having arisen regarding the rights of fishing, the Dutch claimed that their dominion extended from the ship's mouth or grand mouth of the Orinoco, and that they were entitled to fish in that part of the river. From a report of Gov. Cumana, in 1761, to the King of Spain, it clearly appears that with the exception of the Fort San Thome de Guayana and the missions, the Spaniards had occupied territory on the right bank of the Orinoco, and that the local Spanish authorities had been engaged in ineffectual attempts to induce the Government to fortify the Orinoco at Angostura, so as to prevent the Dutch and Caribs from ascending the river. The report gives the names that were then known of sixteen villages or missions. Not one of the missions was extended.

Coming to 1772, Spanish claims to the greater part of Guiana are raised in a report from the commandant of the province. An extract taken from the archives of the Indias proceeds to state that the boundaries are one. It is bounded on the north by the Lower Orinoco, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Amazons, and on the west by the Rio Negro, &c.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that this claim included the whole Dutch settlements and French Guiana right down to the Amazon River, an extent of territory that Spain never attempted to occupy or even claim, unless the pretension that the whole of America belonged to the Spanish King, by virtue of the Papal bull of 1496, can be regarded as a claim.

In 1781 the British captured Dutch Guiana, and marked the boundary upon the coast to the westward of Point Barima. A map of the newly acquired colony, drafted on the spot, and published in London in 1783, gives the name Barima to the River Amacura, and makes it the western boundary of the colony. The colony was restored to the Dutch in 1793, and again captured by the English in 1796. The English then marked the boundaries again.

This summary of events conclusively establishes that during the whole period from 1648 to 1796 the Dutch had uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line, from the mouth of Corentin to Barima. During the same period they explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers to a considerable extent, and made settlements in the adjacent districts. Prior to 1723 there was no settlement by the Spaniards in the territory, except at San Thome de Guayana, which was originally situated at about the spot indicated on the sketch map, and twice subsequently removed further up the river, and that between 1724 and 1796 the Capuchin Missions, established south of the Orinoco, gradually extended southward and eastward toward the Dutch territory, the furthest point occupied by the Spaniards being the village of Tumeremo, founded about 1788. Before 1796 Dutch settlements existed far up the Cuyuni, while a Dutch fort was established near Yuruari, at about the spot marked upon the sketch map. The Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cuyuni, and, with the exception of their settlement at San Thome de Guayana and the missions, the Spaniards exercised no authority nor dominion whatever over the territory now in dispute.

Spanish Commissioner's Report.

The third period, 1796 to 1840, opens with a quotation from the report of Spanish Commissioner Requena in July, 1802. After pointing out that the territory between the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers belonged to Spain by right of discovery, he proceeds to state that the coasts had been abandoned by the Spaniards for more than a century, and that the Dutch and French had founded colonies on them unopposed by Spain. He warned the Government that the Dutch were advancing up the Essequibo, and might advance from the Cuyuni and Caroni to the Orinoco and take possession of the lower part of that river. This reference to the position of the Dutch on the Cuyuni is another of the many instances showing conclusively that their establishment on the Cuyuni was perfectly well known to the Spaniards for many years prior to 1802.

A report from the commander of the British forces in the West Indies in 1802 shows that the Spanish occupation was confined almost entirely to the northern bank of the Orinoco. For about 130 miles from Barima on the right bank there was no existing Spanish settlement or occupation of old Guiana. The original site of the fort of San Thome de Guayana still remained unoccupied. In 1810 a careful report of the condition of Spanish Guiana sent by the Junta Superior to the King fully confirms the previous statements of the condition of Spanish enterprise in the district. The report states that the Governor never took a single step toward carrying out the design to settle the lower part of the Orinoco or to establish a Spanish village with a fort on the right bank.

In 1810 Venezuela declared her independence of the crown of Spain. In 1814 treatises were made between Great Britain and the Netherlands. The colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice were retained by Great Britain. Negotiations at the same time between Great Britain and Spain resulted in a treaty by which the Spanish Government engaged that in the event of the commerce of the Spanish-American possessions being opened to foreign nations British commerce should be admitted to trade with those possessions as a most favored nation.

Had any question existed of the right of Spain to any portion of the territory long known as a Dutch colony it would have been raised then.

In 1817 Gen. Bolivar, President of Colombia, with which Venezuela was then incorporated, issued an order from his headquarters at Angostura saying that the Governor of Guayana must be considered not only the Governor of the fort at Old Guayana, but also as Military Governor of the Orinoco to its mouth. In 1827 an official report upon the extent and situation of the crown lands of the colony gave the boundary of the colony recognized at that date as follows: On the north the seacoast from the mouth of the River Aboari to Cape Barima, near the mouth of the Orinoco, and on the west a line running north and south from Cape Barima into the interior.

In 1831, in the course of an investigation connected with certain trials for murder, the jurisdiction of Great Britain had to be investigated. The evidence given clearly established that grants of land had been made for considerable distances up the Essequibo, Massaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers, and that Dutch settlements and forts extended still further along these rivers. It was also shown that in the districts in question the Crown of Great Britain exercised all the rights by which nations usually indicate claims over territorial possessions, and further, that there had been continuous control over the Indians by the British.

About 1831, a report was made by the second Fiscal of the Colony to the Lieutenant Governor, describing the effective control which had been exercised over the Indians by their protectors and the Post holders. These reports established clearly that the Indian tribes inhabiting the country in submission, owed allegiance to Great Britain. During this period British missionaries from time to time, visited the various parts of the colonies and their reports show that the Spanish frontier was at the head of the Cuyuni and Massaruni Rivers.

From the facts detailed in this chapter, it is clearly established that Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch. After 1796, Great Britain extended her settlements and continuously exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate a claim of territorial possession. Neither Spain nor Venezuela after the latter's independence had either possession of or dominion over the territory in question.

A part of the fourth period after 1840 opens with an explanation that the first Schomburgk map in 1839 was not official, but an actual line prepared on the commission's survey. In 1840 and 1842 it came to the knowledge of the Government that six years before correspondence had passed between the Venezuelan authorities and the British Consul at Caracas, in which the latter, at the request of the British Vice Consul at Angostura, proposed to Venezuela that they erect a beacon on Cape Barima in order to guide ships in the neighborhood of the Orinoco. This correspondence was in no way authorized. The British Government had no knowledge of it until it was communicated to them. Venezuela never returned a reply to the proposal. This was a period of discussions. The first overture was made by Venezuela in January, 1841, remonstrating at Schomburgk's placing boundary posts at certain points. The statement here refers to Minister Fortique's remonstrance and Lord Aberdeen's reply, resulting in the removal of Schomburgk's posts. It quotes Lord Aberdeen's declaration of January, 1842, that the removal of the posts must not be understood as meaning that Great Britain abandoned any portion of her rights to the territory formerly held by the Dutch. In 1843, Venezuela renewed her application for a speedy conclusion of a treaty. Minister Fortique's note of January, 1841, presented the first formal statement claiming that the territory of Venezuela extended to the Essequibo.

The main grounds of the claim were that Spain was the first discoverer and occupant of the New World, that the Spaniards at an early date occupied and explored Orinoco and all the contiguous country on the Barmia, Morgeo, and Pomaroon; that at the time of the treaty of Munster the Dutch had no possessions in Guiana, at least on the northern and western side of the Essequibo; that the Spanish dominion extended as far as the Essequibo, and that any possession of the Dutch westward of the river was a usurpation unapproved by Spain. After giving a summary of Lord Aberdeen's reply to the preceding, a historic statement of the Dutch claims is quoted as proof that Venezuela's based pretensions upon allegations relative to the Spanish and Dutch occupations are conclusively proved erroneous.

In 1876 Señor Calcano readvances the claims on the same grounds as those of Señor Fortique, upon the addition, that the former relied upon the bull of Pope Alexander VI. as imparting fresh and most valuable recognition, which, at the time it was issued, he said, was of decisive significance. Señor Calcano further alleged that the Capuchins occupied the space between the Orinoco, Cape Nassau, the sea and the river Caroni. There is no trace of such occupation. The royal warrant of 1736, defining the sphere of missionary enterprise in Guiana has been quoted as authority for this statement. Reference to the original document shows that it contains no words to justify the assertion. The passage which has been cited in support of the contention of Venezuela is an interpolation. Señor Calcano further quoted an article from the Convention of Aranjuez, making the surrender of fugitive slaves effective between the Spanish establishments on the Orinoco and Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam, suggesting that Essequibo referred to the river. This suggestion is unfounded. A perusal of the convention shows clearly that the words used are a well known general description of the Dutch colony.

Negotiations of Various Cabinets.

From this point the statement follows the better known history of the diplomatic negotiations between Venezuela and Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery to the rupture of the diplomatic relations in 1887. Alluding to the statement of the Venezuelan claim in the note of Señor Urbaneja in January, 1887, the statement proceeds: "The main additional grounds then put forward in support of the claim were a decree alleged to have been issued by the King of Spain in 1768, whereby Guiana was declared to be bordered on the south by the Amazon and on the east by the Atlantic. Reference to the decree shows that it has no bearing whatever upon the question of the boundary of the Dutch colonies."

The next statement, that as regards the territory of the Netherlands, to whose rights Great Britain succeeded, all in her power consisted of the establishments of Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam. This has never been denied by Great Britain and in no way meets the contention supported by the evidence already cited, that the Dutch colony of Sssequibo was included in the whole watershed of that river and its tributaries and extended along the coast to the mouth of the Orinoco. As for the further statement that Spain, so far from consenting to usurpations, expelled them by force, it will be seen by a more accurate statement of events that the attacks and encroachments of Spain on the Dutch possessions were repelled by the Dutch and British.

As regards the negotiations instituted by Venezuela in 1890 and 1893 for a renewal of diplomatic relations and a settlement of the boundary dispute, it is only necessary here to say that they failed of successful results in consequence of the persistence of the Venezuelan negotiators in asserting claim to all the territory as far as the Essequibo or its immediate neighborhood.

The above examination shows that the main grounds upon which the claim of Venezuela is supposed to be based, so far as it has been presented to Great Britain at different times during the last fifty years, have been as follows:

First—The original discovery and the first exploration of the South American Continent by Spain, which are clearly irrelevant.

Second—The bull of Pope Alexander VI., which cannot be considered as having any real bearing upon the question.

Third—The allegation that the occupation of Guiana by the Dutch was a violation of the treaty of Munster.

This allegation has been shown to be unfounded.

Fourth—Possession and occupation by the Spaniards of the territory south of the Orinoco, including the Rivers Barima, Moroco, and Pomeroon.

It has been shown that the only Spanish settlements there at any time were San Thome de Guyama, which was situated on the south bank of the Orinoco, and which had been moved from time to time higher up the river, as it was destroyed by the British and Dutch successively, and the Capuchin settlements situated between the Orinoco and the Tumerimo, as has been generally described.

Fifth—That the Dutch had never had any possessions north of the Essequibo.

This statement has been shown to be equally erroneous, as perusal of the whole diplomatic correspondence will show that the British Government, while insisting that the just claims of Great Britain would entitle her to a boundary embracing practically the whole watershed of the Essequibo, the Cuyuni, the Yuruari, the Pomeroon, the Waini, and the Barima, has been willing to agree to a boundary within those limits which would give Venezuela far more territory than that to which she can show any title.

From the summary given of the foregoing chapter it will be seen that Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to boundary, and that the claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the facts which cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground.

Part fifth describes the maps and bases of the case. The first is an extract from the official chart of the Dutch West India Company by contemporaneous chartmakers of the approximate date of 1635. It only deals with the coast line. It shows the reputed territory of the company as extended westward beyond Point Barima. The next map, by a leading Dutch geographer of 1640, is colored to show the boundary of the Dutch and Spanish colonies along the Orinoco.

The next map, dated 1733, was prepared for a committee of the trade plantations. It shows the Dutch boundary extending from the Orinoco to the westward of Barima. In 1748 a map was prepared by Geographer Danville, compiled largely from Spanish sources. This was adopted in 1796 by Father Sobreviela, a missionary having personal knowledge of Guiana. On it the boundary of Dutch Guiana starts a little to the east of Point Barima. The Dutch used this map in protesting against the proposed Spanish missions within their territory. Another map, published in 1884, from Depons's "Voyage en Amérique Méridionale," taken from a manuscript map in the archives at Caracas, shows by dotted lines that the Dutch possesions were bounded by the Essequibo. Between that line and the Orinoco the country is marked as being independent. The text of Depons has a passage saying it is agreed that Spanish Guiana, which on the maps occupies thirty leagues of coast, does not in fact occupy an inch.

The statement concludes with a repetition of the propositions maintained throughout the case. It ends by stating that the claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo River has been based upon contentions in no way supported by facts, and cannot be justfied on any reasonable ground. The foregoing statement and the authorities contained in the documents annexed establish, if the matter is treated as one of strict right, the fact that Great Britain, as the successor to the Dutch, is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the water sheds of all rivers south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic.

The appendix of correspondence contains 235 documents, largely relating to the early administration of British Guiana. The diplomatic part includes communications exchanged by Senor Michelena and Lord Rosebery in the abortive negotiations of 1893 to arrange for arbitration.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Assurance that the Historical Claim of Britain Is Unanswerable.

LONDON, March 6.—The Daily Graphic, in its comments to-morrow on the Venezuelan Blue Book, will say that the British case is simply overwhelming. Why, with such a case, Great Britain ever allowed the dispute to reach the present pass, is a mystery.

The Standard will say: "The preliminary statement is necessarily ex parte. Englishmen doubtless will be somewhat partial judges of the value of Sir Frederick Pollock's proofs. The Venezuelan experts are entitled to submit their reply. It will be awaited on our part with strong confidence. "In any event, every intelligent American must, after mastering the British contention, divest himself of any lingering suspicion that we are touching even the fringe of the Monroe doctrine. We may be wrong in treating the pretensions of Venezuela as frivolous and vexatious, but we never dreamed of holding or taking more than we had solid reasons to regard as indisputably our own.

"Englishmen can sympathize with the first impulse that led some just and patriotic Americans to fear that we were seeking to advance our borders by force. This apprehension is now shown to have been unfounded, and moral courage is far too powerful an element in the character of our kinsmen to permit them any longer to harbor a belief for which there never has been justification."

In conclusion, the paper contends that the assertion that the Dutch occupation violated the treaty of Munster is demonstrably unfounded, and repudiates as preposterous the notion that Venezuela has a scintilla of title to the lands up to the Essequibo.

The Daily News says it understands that the evidence produced in the Blue Book is only a small part of the material available.

The Daily News says that the case is impressively if not irrefragably strong, but the stronger it is the less reason Lord Salisbury can urge against unconditional arbitration. The conduct of Venezuela in 1887 was in every way outrageous, and "fully justified our subsequent refusal to negotiate with her; but since December, 1895, the question has assumed a totally new aspect. We are no longer dealing with a backward, refractory State, unable, if not unwilling, to give proper security for its contracts. A great friendly power has interposed in the interests of peace. What will be the next step? We must have either a court acknowledged by both parties or a joint commission. The latter is probably the most hopeful course."

The Morning Post will say: "Unless Venezuela possesses evidence which has been carefully suppressed and quite unknown to Great Britain, the fact is now placed beyond doubt that the true history of the case is the opposite of that assumed gratuitously by Secretary of State Olney. Venezuela has been trying to annex British territory and traded for that purpose on the sense of fair play which is as characteristic of Americans as it of Englishmen."

The paper predicts that when the case is studied in the United States the people will completely reverse their judgment and admit that Great Britain's dealings with Venezuela have been an honorable example of moderation, forbearance, and fairness.

The Times will say: "We are confident that the case will exercise a strong and wholesome effect on public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. Englishmen will rejoice to have conclusive proof that in the course of the prolonged dispute England has acted throughout in a spirit of equity and honor. The Americans, as shrewd and fair-minded men, cannot fail to be struck by the volume and cogency of the evidence adduced in support of our claims.

"When they have studied the case we shall be surprised indeed if they fail to realize its strength and admit that our conduct throughout the controversy has been just, forbearing, and magnanimous. Stated shortly, our case rests upon the effective possession by the Dutch and ourselves, exercised for considerably over two centuries. The case of Venezuela rests upon the vague pretensions of the Spaniards. Now that this is made clear, it is to be hoped that diplomacy will once more begin to move actively in the matter."

The Chronicle will say: "We must confess that we are dissatisfied with the presentation of the case by the strict advocates of the line that has been pursued. The weak points have been slurred, and undue emphasis laid upon unessential matters. We are compelled to conclude that in this, as in other high concerns that have been committed to Lord Salisbury's care, he has shown himself a not too skillful, tactful, or well-informed defender of the honor and interests of the empire."

The Chronicle instances the Schomburgk line and the Barima questions and Lord Salisbury's ruthless destruction of the arbitration treaty of 1885, but says that the time is past for recrimination. The Government, it adds, has seen the path of wisdom. The country is unanimous for arbitration, and arbitration will take place. The paper concludes by declaring that it believes that the country will emerge with its honor unstained, and with all its reasonable claims admitted.

The Telegraph comes to the conclusion that Great Britain seems to have reached an impasse, from which arbitration is apparently the only practicable issue.

LABORS OF THE COMMISSION.

Justin Winsor's Report on Maps and Andrade's Promised Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Minister Andrade, accompanied by the counsel for Venezuela, ex-Minister Scruggs, made their first official call at the office of the Venezuelan Commission this morning, where they spent an hour with Justices Brewer and Alvey, Commissioner White, and Secretary Malet-Prevost. The visit was purely one of courteous formality to present Mr. Scruggs.

No arguments or discussions occurred during the call. Minister Andrade informed the commission that he expected official documents from Venezuela by the steamer arriving March 17, but in the meantime, he hoped to furnish a publication now in press, giving copies of most of the essential papers bearing on the controversy. Mr. Andrade was astonished at the enormous amount of material already collected by the agents of the commission, and the great progress made toward sifting out unnecessary material.

The final report of Justin Winsor of Harvard, the cartological expert of the commission, was received to-day, giving the result of his study of nearly 300 maps. This report, which is exhaustive, names the mother-maps of the various periods of the dispute and classifies the sources, accuracy, and relative value of them, and is expected to expedite the commission's labors very materially.

HISTORY IN VENEZUELA QUESTION.

Prof. George Lincoln Burr to Aid the Boundary Commission.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—The Commission on the Venezuela Boundary appointed by the President has invited George Lincoln Burr, Professor of Mediaeval History in Cornell University, to aid the commission as historical specialist. The commission is studying the treaty of Munster, and Prof. Burr is asked to furnish data from the history of the period for the correct interpretation of the treaty.

A number of other historical questions are confronting the commission, one of them being the extent of the main settlements north of the Cuyuni by the Franciscans, Capuchins, Jesuits, and others, and as to the extent of the Dutch settlements south of the Cuyuni.

After consultation with President Schurman, Prof. Burr decided to undertake the work, and after spending two days looking up historical sources in the Cornell library, he will leave Sunday evening for Washington to carry on the investigation in the National archives.

Duke of Cambridge's Pension Attacked

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the discussion of the army estimates, Right Hon. H. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of State for War in the Cabinet of Lord Rosebery, moved to reduce the vote for non-effective army charges by £1,800, the amount of the special pension proposed to be granted to the Duke of Cambridge, late Commander in Chief of the British Army.

Irade Ordering Relief Suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, has renewed, in the presence of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, his promise to permit the distributors of relief to go to Anatolia. Nevertheless, the Sultan has ordered the stay of the execution of his irade allowing Miss Barton to send aid to the sufferers.

Curacao Expects a British Squadron.

LONDON, March 6.—The correspondent of The Times at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, telegraphs that a private dispatch has been received from Curacao saying that the authorities there are advised that a British squadron of five ships will shortly arrive at that port.

Egyptian Garrison Not to be Reduced.

LONDON, March 6.—Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has attached a memorandum to the army estimates stating that, in view of recent events, it will be impossible to reduce the strength of the Egyptian garrison in 1896.

Another Arrest in Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.—A prominent merchant named Rutherford has been arrested on the charge of having furnished arms to the Uitlanders of Johannesburg. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Secret Chamberlain to the Pope.

ROME, March 6.—The Rev. Thomas Magennie, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed Secret Chamberlain to the Pope, and an honorary Monsignor.

SHE TALKED OF SHAKESPEARE

MISS ROSE KINGSLEY'S LECTURE AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Tells Especially of the Master's Life in Warwickshire, and the Effect of Local Coloring.

"Shakespeare in Warwickshire" was the title of Miss Rose Kingsley's special lecture yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. She gave in an interesting way her original researches into the quaint customs and words of that part of the country, gathered during a residence there of twelve years.

"It has been said," began Miss Kingsley, "that the artist always keeps the color of his country through life. If this is true of the painter of pictures, it is in many cases as true of the artist in literature.

"This fact has been curiously neglected in the case of Shakespeare. In all the mass of literature that has been produced concerning him and his works, his connection with Warwickshire has been hardly noticed. I mean that deep-rooted connection that savors of the soil, which actually molds a man's speech—his ways of thought—which is almost a part of his being. If you would add a fresh delight to your study of Shakespeare, then I say go out into the villages about his native place, see the old, half-timbered houses that he has looked upon, gather the flowers that make his plays sweet with country fragrance, with freshness of hawthorn buds and damask roses.

"Look at the names on the wagons that pass you along the shady roads, Hacket and Visor, Perkniss and Takes, whose owners still live in cozy red brick or gray stone farm buildings or in sunny manor houses. Listen to the speech which Shakspeare spoke, the very words that sometimes puzzle the student. Then go home and read our great master, and you will know more of Shakspeare than endless commentaries can teach you.

"In spite of the oft-repeated assertion that nothing can be known about Shakespeare we may obtain a very sufficient knowledge of our great poet's life from three sources—first, established facts; second, traditions that have been handed down through three centuries, and, third, evidence in his writings of his intimate connections with Warwickshire as apart from the rest of England, its customs, its traditions, its people, its speech."

Miss Kingsley in speaking of the traditions surrounding Shakespeare's life, said: "These local traditions nearly always grow up around some grain of truth. There is undoubtedly a foundation of truth in the stories told of Shakespeare. The local expressions that appear in Shakespeare's plays are still to be found."

Miss Kingsley's lecture was much enjoyed by her hearers, and they liberally applauded her at its close. She will go to Albany one week from to-day and lecture there. She will also lecture in Hartford, Conn., Philadelphia, and other places.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

—GILSEY—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany.

—ASTOR—Capt. John G. Bourke, United States Army.

—PARK AVENUE—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany.

—HOLLAND—Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor and Representative H. H. Powers of Vermont.

—WALDORF — Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill of Massachusetts and Assemblyman William Cary Sanger.

—METROPOLE—State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and James Ballantine, Assemblymen George S. Horton and Charles C. Cole.

—WINDSOR—Prince Franz Auersperg of Vienna, Max Goldfinger, United States Consul at Mannheim, and Henry M. Whitney of Boston.

—MURRAY HILL—Sherman Hoar of Concord, Mass.; State Senator Frank W. Higgins, Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—James W. Covert and Thomas C. Chappell, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Mrs. S. Austin, I. B. Wilson, and M. Willett, New-York.

—RIGGS—C. C. Dudley, C. H. Bayard, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Frystert, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Charles Hasbrock, J. H. Hasbrock, and G. Wilfred Pearce, New-York.

—EBBITT—William A. Rice, W. A. Reist, C. M. Nelson, Julius Paul Smith, Charles Baurman, and Mrs. and Mrs. E. W. Dunton, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pitkin, Mrs. Butte, Miss Foster, M. Chapman, Miss Marie Chapman, and Miss Louise Chapman, New-York; Edward J. Bergen, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—C. H. Sendner, J. N. Doubleday, George M. Breck, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hunter, John J. Maleahy, A. M. McNaulty, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cokefair, New-York; John A. Bennett, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lufkin, George H. Macy, George W. Little, P. Albert, and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, L. T. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, E. A. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris Penbland, and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Deane, New-York; M. Halstead, Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALMA, Wis., March 6.—A family of seven persons perished in their burning home near here last night. G. Oldhouse, a carpenter, lived with his wife and five children in a small house. Neighbors saw the building burning last night, and when the fire was out the bodies of the entire family were found in the ruins. The cause of the fire is not known.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 6.—Four east-bound freight cars belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railroad were burned by incendiaries here at 5 o'clock this morning. Only by the efforts of the Fire Department was the entire train saved. The loss is probably $10,000. There is no clue to the incendiaries.

PARRSBOROUGH, N.S., March 6.—The schooner Hattie R., Capt. Ogilvy, from this port for St. John, N. B., is ashore, near Berwick, and is a total wreck. Her cargo of coal has been washed out. The crew was saved.

MANNINGTON, West Va., March 6.—A gas well caught fire to-day, resulting in the burning to death of Patrick Quinn and the fatal burning of T. J. McLaughlin. Six other persons were seriously burned.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., March 6.—Chester H. Collins, a farmer living in Swanton, killed his mother, and then cut his throat this morning. Insanity was undoubtedly the cause of the deeds.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 6.—The State has taken formal possession of the John Brown tract. Col. William F. Fox is here, and will engage a man to take charge of the property.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DULUTH, Minn., March 6.—The Parson Block, 18 West Superior Street, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The Meining Hardware Company's loss is $15,000. The upper floors were used as lodgerooms by several societies and organizations, and their property was destroyed. The building was valued at $15,000.

SNOW HILL, Md., March 6.—At an early hour this morning a fire in the icehouse of Smith, Moore & Co. destroyed that and seventeen other buildings, causing a loss of $14,700; insurance, $8,500.

DANBURY, Conn., March 6.—The Brookfield House, in Brookfield, owned by Jesse L. James, was burned this afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. The loss is $3,000.

DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—The factory of the Burek & Sherwood Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, was damaged $25,000 by fire last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—11:45 P. M.—568 Lexington Avenue; Thomas Brophy, dwelling; damage trifling.

—12:50 A. M.—53 and 57 West Forty-second Street; H. F. Griswold, hotel; damage trifling.

—1:50 A. M.—7, 9, and 11 Laight Street; Garvin Machine Company and others; total damage, $186,500, (police estimate.)

—8:15 A. M.—84 Third Avenue; Joseph Tatole, awning; damage slight.

—10:30 A. M.—322 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Nicteo Repta, tenement; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—839 Second Avenue; Gelt T. Conti, dwelling; damage, $800.

—5:45 P. M.—2,265 Sixth Avenue; Schiff Brothers, tobacco factory; damage, $500.

—6:30 P. M.—102 East Nineteenth Street; occupant unknown; damage trifling.

—7:30 P. M.—83 Walker Street; W. W. Meyer; damage, $7,000.

—9:50 P. M.—2,007 Third Avenue; M. Lepp; damage trifling.

Fatal House Tumble in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, March 6.—An unfinished house in Papenhuderstrasse collapsed to-day, killing seven workmen and injuring eleven others severely.

BILL SIGNED AND OFFICE FILLED.

Gov. Morton Names Richard N. Arnow as Justice of the Newly Created Court in the Annexed District.

ALBANY, March 6.—The legislative act establishing an additional Civil Judicial District Court in the district annexed from Westchester last year, and designating it the Twelfth Judicial District of the City of New-York, was approved by Gov. Morton late this afternoon.

The act provides that the Governor shall within ten days after the passage of the act designate a person to fill the office of Justice.

The Governor had a man ready, and by the time that the ink of his signature on the act was dry he had appointed Richard N. Arnow the new Justice.

Justice Arnow resides in the annexed district, is the only person whose name was mentioned for the place, and was strongly recommended by the Bar of the Westchester towns. He must take the oath of office before the Mayor of New-York and enter upon the discharge of his duties within five

CATS RECEIVE VISITORS

School Girls in the Garden Hug and Pet the Exhibits.

CHILDREN TO SEE THEM THIS MORNING

The Judges Finish Their Work and Award the Special Prizes—Dick, the Giant Cat of the Show.

The cats now on exhibition in Madison Square Garden were in high fur yesterday. They were hugged and petted so much that they must have thought that they were out of the Garden and back in their own homes for a time. They found out, though, that this was a delusion, for the petting only lasted for a short time, and then they were put back in their cages to be admired and criticised again.

The occasion of all the petting was visits paid to the Garden of several delegations of schoolgirls from some of the fashionable seminaries in this city. These girls had lots of fun during the two hours they were in the Garden. They induced the owners of the cats to let them take them out of the cages, and then they cuddled and stroked the cats as though they had

Protected from the Draught.

never seen a cat before, and the cats turned their unsympathetic eyes on the girls, and seemed to wonder what it all meant. The new woman, who has been conspicuous by her absence at this show, may admire the dog, but if there is one thing more than another that a schoolgirl will rave over it is a cat.

This is to be children's day, and the cats will have to be petted and admired by the little ones. The children will appreciate this show more than they did the dog show, because the cats will be quiet, and appreciate all the petting, while the dogs scared most of the children out of their wits by snapping and snarling at every one. For the children's special benefit the trained cats will give a matinée performance at noon. This will be in addition to the two performances at 3 and 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and the one in the evening.

The attendance all day yesterday was remarkably good, and the promoters of the show were very pleased. The attendance all through the week has been very good in spite of the fact that the show has had to contend with the worst weather New-York has had for some time.

The chief attraction at the Garden yesterday were the Happy Family, the Madison Square Garden Cat and Svengali. The Happy Family is watched all day long. It consists of Tom, a fine, big, black cat, two guinea pigs, some mice, and birds. The cat seems to take a paternal interest in all the others in the cage. The guinea pigs jump around and have a good time all by themselves. The mice are fond of resting on the cat's back, and the birds' favorite roosting place is on the cat's head. The members of this family never have a difference.

The Madison Square Garden Cat, now named Diana, by Charles Chamberlain, is the mother of four pretty kittens, and, of course, has to be seen by all who visit the show, and so many have asked to have one of the kittens that Mr. Chamberlain is at his wits' end to know what to do. The attaches of the Garden insist on calling the cat Nig.

Svengali, a dark brown tabby, is owned by Miss Louise Morgan, the daughter of the well-known banker. Svengali, in spite of his great wealth, is a very modest cat, and takes all the praise bestowed on him very quietly. He seemed to be as indifferent to the bank account of his owners as he was to losing a handsome silver bowl offered by Charles R. Pratt for the best long-haired cat in the show. This prize was won by Hurlburt Chapman's Marie, a brown and black importation from Paris.

There was quite a lively competition for the prize offered for the largest and heaviest cat in the show, and it was won by Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick, a gray, black, and white tiger-marked cat. Dick is a veritable giant. He is only nine months old, and weighs twenty-four pounds. The judges got through with their work yesterday, and, strange to say, there have been no complaints against the awards. There has been lots of friendly rivalry among the exhibitors, of course. The owners of the winners are well pleased, and the owners of the losers have taken their defeat in good part. The cats don't seem to care whether they wear blue ribbons or none at all. The prizes will be paid to-day.

Some of the visitors in attendance at the show were Capt. George Anderson, Sixth United States Cavalry, Commandant in charge of Yellowstone National Park; James M. Horsfall, Lawrence Godkin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. Charles Oelrichs, Theodore Cutting, C. F. Havemeyer, Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Dr. G. Clinton Blakelock, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barnum of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Miss Ethel Anderson, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. Richard C. Rathbourne, Miss Justice of Chicago, Mrs. E. Speck Sperry, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mrs. Hattie Bannister, Mrs. Heldon, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Allen, Stephen Williams, Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. F. F. Morrell, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. John Lowrie, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon Cloather.

The judges yesterday completed their work and the final awards were as follows:

LONG-HAIRED SHE CATS AND KITTENS.

Class 32—Pure Black.—Mrs. E. N. Barker's Egypt, first prize, $8; Mrs. Lizzie A. Turnbull's Nigger, second prize, $4.

Class 38—Two Kittens, Either Sex, Between Three and Six Months Old, Any Other Color Than Specified in Class 38.—Mrs. H. Kip Woodruff's Fuss and Feathers, first prize, $8; Mrs. Lizzie A. Turnbull's Romulus and Remus, second prize, $4.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class 53—Offered by Mrs. Richard B. Carman, a silver cat's collar for the best long-haired he-cat entered in Classes 25 to 50.—Mrs. E. N. Barker's King Humbert; reserved, Miss Georgiana Usher's Uncle Bob.

Class 54—Offered by Mr. Charles R. Pratt, a silver bowl for the best long-haired cat in Classes 31 to 49, Classes 37 to 40 excepted.—Mr. Hurlburt Chapman's Marie; reserved, Miss Georgiana Usher's Queen Lil.

Class 59—Offered by the Madison Square Garden Company for the Largest and Heaviest Cat in the Exhibition.—Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick, 24 pounds.

Class 60—Offered by the National Cat Show for the Best Short-Haired Kitten, Either Sex, Not Over Six Months Old.—Miss Kate L. Clarke's Tom and Jerry divided the honors; reserved, Mrs. A. J. Wheeler's Mack.

Class 61—Offered by Spratt Patent, $10 in Plate for Cat and Best Litter of Kittens Not Under One Month Old.—Mr. William Phillips's Hilda; reserved, Mr. Frank S. Clark's Julia and five kittens.

Class 63—Offered by Robert Kent James, a King Royal Kitten Valued at $50, for the Best Male Blue Angora Cat of Walnut Ridge's Farm.—Mrs. Walter Rye Lambert's Fa Patrique.

Class 67—One Box Walnut Cat Food, Value $5, for the Largest Short-Haired Cat in the Show.—Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick. Mrs. Ida Knapp's Susie, which was lost, and found after the class had been judged, was assured a duplicate third prize of $2.

UNIVERSITY A. C. ELECTION.

C. C. Cuyler of Princeton the New President—To Discuss Football.

The Council of the University Athletic Club, including the new members elected at the annual meeting in January, have chosen the following officers: President—C. C. Cuyler, Princeton; Vice President—Richard Trimble, Harvard; Secretary—Guy Richards, Columbia; Treasurer—William W. Skiddy, Yale. George A. Adee, who had been the President of the club from the time of its organization, declined, for personal reasons, to allow the use of his name again in that connection, although still remaining a member of the Council.

President Cuyler has announced the appointment of an Athletic Committee, constituted as follows, the number increased from five to nine: Walter Camp and Dr. Percy Bolton of Yale, Richard Trimble and Evert Jansen Wendell of Harvard, C. C. Cuyler and Tracy H. Harris of Princeton, Robert C. Cornell and Guy Richards of Columbia, and Crarles F. Mathewson of Dartmouth.

The club, having received requests from the athletic authorities of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell that the University Athletic Club call a convention, to which each of the colleges mentioned should send a delegate, for the purpose of revising, where necessary, the present football rules and adopting a uniform playing code, the matter was laid before the Athletic Committee, which voted to accede to the request and call a convention, to meet at the rooms of the University Athletic Club, for the purposes mentioned.

President Cuyler thereupon wrote the proper authorities of the five colleges named, suggesting the afternoon of the 13th inst. as the date for convening the conference. All the colleges have indicated that this date will be convenient, and the meeting will be held on that date. In addition to a delegate from each of the colleges named, it has been suggested that Paul Dashiel of Lehigh, whose experience as a referee has been exceptionally large, be invited to be present, either as a member of the convention or to advise with it.

At the invitation of the Athletic Committee of the University Athletic Club, the delegates will dine with the Committee at the University Athletic Club on the evening of the 13th.

GEN. WATSON FLEET CAPTAIN.

Several Appointments Made by Commodore Gould of the Atlantic Club.

Commodore George J. Gould of the Atlantic Yacht Club has appointed Gen. Thomas L. Watson Fleet Captain and Dr. W. R. Townsend Fleet Surgeon for this year. Gen. Watson acted as Fleet Captain last year, and his reappointment will be a very popular one with all the yachtsmen. He worked hard for the Atlantic Club last year, and, as a yachtsman said yesterday, "is just the right man in the right place."

Commodore Gould has also appointed the following Nominating Committee: P. G. Sanford, Newberry D. Lawton, J. M. Ceballos, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, and Col. David E. Austen.

The entertainment on ladies' day, June 6, and the smoker on June 13, have been put in the hands of Col. Austen. The Colonel's daughter, Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer, will help entertain the ladies. She will be aided by several well-known amateurs. Mrs. Sawyer will give an exhibition of Delsarte poses in Greek costumes and Greek dances. These entertainments will be very popular.

Commodore Gould has received an invitation for the club to visit the Seawanhaka-Corinthians at Oyster Bay during the cruise. The letter from Fleet Captain Satterlee is as follows:

Commodore George J. Gould, Atlantic Yacht Club:

Dear Sir: Commodore Henry C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has been informed that the Atlantic Yacht Club will terminate its annual cruise on or about July 10 at Oyster Bay, L. I.

He has requested me to tender to you, and through you to the Captains of the yachts in your squadron, and their guests, the privileges of our club station and station anchorage at Seawanhaka harbor. If you will accept the hospitality of our club and will kindly inform Commodore Rouse whether the date named is correct it will give him great pleasure to arrange for the reception of your squadron and do everything in his power for the convenience and comfort of yourself and the officers and members of your club. I have the honor to remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, Fleet Captain.

In acknowledging the invitation, Commodore Gould said he would lay it before the Fleet Captains of the Atlantic Club.

Harlem Yacht Club Affairs.

At a meeting of the Harlem Yacht Club, Wednesday evening last, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Press Committee: F. W. Creegan, S. Macey, F. Fellerman, A. M. Stebbins, and F. A. Steeg. A resolution was passed empowering the Board of Directors to purchase two more lots at City Island in addition to the property already in their possession for the club. The sloop Mary B. will be refitted with a single jib this year, and great things are expected of her under this new rig. She is owned by Vice Commodore Getty, and already holds two legs on the D. M. Williams Cup for the fastest time over the long course.

Messrs. F. W. Creegan and T. C. Allen, representatives to the Racing Union of Long Island Sound, have been instructed to make arrangements for an open regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club, which takes place on May 30. The steamboat Cygnus has been chartered for the occasion.

Greenville Yacht Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Greenville (N. J.) Yacht Club, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year. Commodore—Alfred Renshaw; Vice Commodore—Alexander Reid; Recording Secretary—William Everett Hicks; Treasurer—Samuel Renshaw; Corresponding Secretary—C. Q. Sampson; Regatta Committee—C. J. Leach, W. E. Hicks, and Dr. S. H. Hollister; Delegates to Yacht Racing Association—Commodore Renshaw, A. Reid, and C. D. McGlehan; Trustees—A. Reid, A. Renshaw, R. W. Hicks, H. Queen, and C. P. Morton. It was decided to admit associate members consisting of non-boat owners with only nominal dues.

Emperor William's Yacht Framed.

GLASGOW, March 6.—The United Press has obtained authentic information that the cutter which is being built in Henderson's ship yards for Emperor William of Germany is now framed and should be ready to take part in the Thames yacht races. It is also learned that the Kaiser will match his new boat against the Prince of Wales's Britannia upon all possible occasions.

Mr. Newnes to Challenge Next Year.

LONDON, March 6.—Sir George Newnes, the wealthy publisher, for whom a yacht is being built by the Henderson Brothers of Glasgow, today informed the representative of The United Press that he intended to challenge with the new boat for the America's Cup in 1897. He also stated that the details of the yacht had not yet been fully decided upon.

DE LA SALLE LEADS AT CHESS.

Murphy Wins a Clever Game from St. Clair After a Petroff Opening.

Only one game was played in the interscholastic chess match between Columbia Grammar School and De La Salle Institute yesterday, owing to the illness of W. Grace of the Grammar School. The contestants were Harry St. Clair and W. Murphy. The latter, defending himself with a Petroff, lost a pawn right at the outset. St. Clair instituted a vehement attack, but missed a mate in four moves. St. Clair, at the time, was three pawns to the good. Little Murphy then cunningly entrapped St. Clair's queen. The latter still clung to the attack without, however, gaining an equivalent for the loss sustained. Murphy gave no chances this time, and won in the ending with queen against rook. The game lasted 44 moves. The score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
De La Salle	2½	½	Columbia G. S.	½	2½

Individual scores:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Murphy	1½	½	Grace	½	½
Libaire	1	0	St. Clair	0	2

The third round will be played on Monday at Columbia Grammar School as follows: Libaire vs. St. Clair and Murphy vs. Grace. The postponed game between Libaire and Grace will be played at De La Salle Institute on Tuesday.

BOSTON'S HORSE SHOW.

To be Held Early in April—Entries Close March 19.

The Boston Horse Show will hold its annual exhibition in the Mechanics' Building, the week commencing Monday, April 6. The entries will close at the office of the Secretary, 40 State Street, Boston, on March 19. Prizes to the amount of $12,000 are offered in the regular classes, and special prizes to the value of $1,800 have been offered by friends of the show. Many of the donors of prizes hail from New-York and Chicago, while the Bostonians themselves are largely represented as contributors. From the great interest already taken the show cannot fail to be a success.

Almost all the exhibitors in the last National Horse Show have determined to compete for honors in Boston. Philadelphia will be strongly represented; all the big breeders of hackneys will also exhibit, and Boston is sure not to be outdone herself, and, with her exhibition of trotters, will be hard to beat.

The hunting men from the Geneseo, Meadowbrook, Philadelphia, and Canadian hunting clubs will send their hunters to enter into competition with other for valuable prizes. Several very valuable prizes have been offered for polo ponies, and this useful kind of pony will be well represented.

The Managing Committee includes Francis Peabody, Jr., Chairman; Frank Seabury, Secretary; E. Rollins Morse, J. Murray Forbes, Robert C. Hooper, John E. Thayer. With such an executive the show must be well managed. James T. Hyde of the National Horse Show has also promised to give every assistance.

Yale's Crew Will Go to Henley.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 6.—The Yale mass meeting was held to-night to decide whether the university would send a crew to represent it in the Henley races The session took place in Alumni Hall, and about 500 undergraduates were present. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., editor of The Yale News, presided, and invited President di Sibour of the navy to speak. He stated that the consent of the Faculty had been obtained, arrangements for the trip had been completed, and now it rested with the student body to ratify or reject the navy's policy. A motion was made to send the crew to the Henley races, and it passed by a vote of 463 to 16. No speeches were made, and there was no reference to the method of meeting the expense of the trip.

BICYCLES A GREAT HELP

Chief Conlin So Regards the Silent Steeds in the Police Department.

PATROL SERVICE IS IMPROVED THEREBY

More Bluecoats a-Wheel Recommended by the Head of the Force to the Police Board.

The report made to the Police Board yesterday by Chief Conlin speaks volumes for the utility of the bicycle, and makes its more general use by the bluecoats of the Metropolis probably only a matter of a short time. The report is as follows:

I respectfully report that since the organization by your board on Dec. 12 last of a bicycle squad to patrol and perform police duties on certain thoroughfares of this city, I have watched the workings of the same with a great deal of attention and interest, for the purpose of determining whether the results obtained justify its retention or require its extension as an aid in the performance of police work.

I have from time to time instructed the Inspectors and Captains, respectively, in whose districts or precincts such service is in use, to carefully observe and note the work done, and to keep me informed as to all the details thereof; and on the 24th ultimo I directed these Inspectors and Captains to report to me their observations as to the utility and benefit to the department and to the public of the bicycle service recently established.

I transmit herewith for your information their reports on the subject, which show by an array of facts that cannot be gainsaid, that the service has been of great benefit to the public; that it has much increased the efficiency of police service on the thoroughfares patrolled by the bicycle squad, and has been instrumental in the accomplishment of police work that could not possibly be so well accomplished under the conditions of the police service existing along the bicycle posts prior to the organization of the bicycle squad.

Especially have good results been obtained through this service in the regulation of travel on bicycles and vehicles of all descriptions; runaway horses have been stopped; racing on bicycles, with its attendant dangers, prevented; reckless and fast drivers who violate laws and ordinances in this respect to the great danger of life and limb of pedestrians, have been overhauled and arrested, and, in general, a vastly improved condition as to the enforcement of the laws and ordinances regulating travel on bicycles and vehicles of all descriptions has been brought about by this service—this, too, it will be remembered, during a period of the year when travel on bicycles and all other kinds of vehicles is comparatively light.

Therefore, from my own observation and information, and from the incontrovertible statements on the subject contained in the accompanying reports, I can state that the bicycle service, as it at present exists, has accomplished much good to the public and added to the efficiency of the force, and I respectfully recommend that your honorable board take prompt action toward extending it to the principal thoroughfares in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts, especially those paved with asphalt, and to such other avenues and streets of the city as will prepare this service to meet the requirements of the increased conditions of travel of all kinds that will come with the milder weather.

I am also satisfied, after a careful consideration of the subject, that the bicycle could be used as a means to greatly improve the efficiency of the general patrol service, especially in the upper portions of the city, where the patrol posts are very extensive, and I would also recommend that two Roundsmen in each inspection district be assigned to patrol the respective districts on bicycles; that said Roundsmen be under the immediate direction of the Chief of Police, and that the latter determine the hours of duty of such service and arrange for all the necessary minor details incident thereto.

The recommendations were adopted and referred to Commissioner Andrews, with power. The policemen on bicycles have made numerous arrests for reckless driving, and have caught several runaway horses.

ROCHESTER'S CYCLE SHOW.

It Has Been the Most Successful Affair of the Kind Ever Held There.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—The craze for cycle shows seems to be spreading over the entire country, and the one being held here this week is drawing its share of attention. The show is being held in the store of Francis L. Hughes, which has been handsomely fitted up for the occasion—decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting, and amply lighted by electricity. Although the store is 500 by 500 feet, it is not large enough to accommodate the crowds with any degree of comfort.

All the latest marches are rendered by the excellent military band, which is constantly in attendance. A number of well-known wheels are represented, and the several excelling points of each are made known by competent salesmen.

Four fearless models are shown—a tandem, a ladies', and two gentlemen's. The Cleveland people show the same. The Crescent, America, and Ben Hur are each represented by a full line. The Lyndhurst Company makes a better showing than any other, inasmuch as it has the only nickeled wheel, and that attracts the "push." A full set of sections of Lyndhurst parts is displayed, showing the details of construction. The lady Lyndhurst is certainly a handsome wheel, and it seems quite impossible for a lady to pass it by after it once catches her eye. The drawing feature of this wheel is the rattan dress and skirt guard, inclosing both gear wheels, so that there is no chance for the skirt to catch.

The show opened last Monday night and will close to-morrow evening. It has been the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this city.

ESSEX MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

The Annual Reports Show Newark's Old Bicycle Club to be Flourishing.

NEWARK, N. J., March 6.—The Essex Bicycle Club held its annual meeting last night in Achtel Stetter's parlors and elected the following officers: President—Herbert Knight; Vice President—Theodore Keer; Secretary-Treasurer—George Murdock; Road Committee—Edward Bellman, Wilson Burnett, and M. Johnson; Board of Governors—W. B. Righter, F. J. Keer, and S. H. Sargent; Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey—George E. O. Chase, Clarence Peters, and E. E. Johnes.

The reports showed that the club was in a fine condition, the membership during the year having increased over 200 per cent. The club now has over eighty active members.

The club adopted two resolutions which were addressed to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. Commissioner Joralemon was present during the discussion. One resolution requests that the asphalt and other pavements in the city be sprinkled during hours when wheelmen are not going to business or returning to their homes. The other asked that a path or paths about three feet wide be constructed of smooth stone or asphalt on the principal streets still to be paved, the paths to be six feet from the curb line. This would save wheels and wheelmen from the jarring effects of riding on the rough surface of granite pavings. It was said that if the construction of the paths should be considered when the contracts should be awarded, the expense of the paving would not be increased.

Dinner was served after the meeting. Mayor Lebkuecher came in during the speechmaking and delivered a brief address. Mr. Joralemon also delivered one. There were recitations, a reading, and instrumental music. The first club run will be held toward the end of the month if the weather be good.

FRISCO'S CYCLING TOURNEY.

It Opens Auspiciously in the Mechanics' Pavilion—The Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The great seven days' indoor bicycling tournament and cycle show opened last night at the Mechanics' Pavilion. The stands and galleries were packed with spectators, and in the aisles and around the various cycle exhibits one had to move slowly or not at all. The races were run off with a snap which reflected great credit on the riders and the officials who had charge. The eight-lap track is perfectly safe and very fast, and the time made in the various events was exceedingly good.

The first race of the evening was the mile invitation, divided into four heats, the first in each heat to qualify for the final. The first heat was won by the favorite, Charles S. Wells, of the Bay City Wheelmen, in 2:32.

In the second heat Hardy Downing of the Garden City Club won. Time—2:33 3-5. H. W. Squires of the Acme Club won the third heat, in 2:34. The fourth and last trial heat was won by William Yeoman, Reliance, in 2:28 3-5.

The summary of the second and third events follows:

Second Race, One Mile, Open.—J. E. Edwards, Olympic, won; F. M. Byrne, Imperial, second. Time—2:30 4-5.

Third Race, Ten Miles, for the Club Cup.—Dead heat between T. A. Griffiths, Bay City W., and G. W. Tantou, Olympic Club. Time—25:37 3-5.

MEDALS FOR HUDSON RIDERS.

Jersey City's Crack Cycle Club Rewards Its "Mileage Fiends."

JERSEY CITY, March 6.—The Hudson County Wheelmen held a special meeting to-night for the purpose of electing twenty-four new members who were accepted by the committee last Monday night, and also to distribute the medals for the club road records of 1895.

The names of the winners and their records were: V. V. Mersereau, 14,680 miles; Robert H. Wobcke, 7,598; O. M. Cobanks, 6,000; G. Nathing, 4,920; George H. Hartman, 4,089; George E. Blakesley, 4,626; A. E. Devins, 2,539; F. B. Cobanks, 2,250; E. J. Clarke, 2,101; E. H. Smith, 2,080; William E. Ferris, 1,847; E. T. Webb, 1,819, and George H. Earle, 1,500.

The medals are of gold. Around the rim are the words: "Road Riding Record." This is suspended by two links from a crossbar bearing the number of miles ridden by the winner. V. V. Mersereau holds the road record for New-York and New-Jersey.

ELIZABETH BEAT BLOOMFIELD.

Three Clubs of New-Jersey Bowling Wheelmen Tied for First Prize.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 6.—Excitement ran high on the Elizabeth Athletic Club bowling alleys to-night. The team of the Bloomfield Cycling Association, the leaders in the cycling clubs' tournament, came in a special trolley car with a crowd of enthusiastic rooters, to do or die for the championship. The visitors only needed one game to win, but they didn't get it, the Elizabeths capturing both games. This makes Bloomfield, the Atalantas of Newark, and the Tourists of Paterson all tied for first place.

The Elizabeths had a large gang of shouters on hand to cheer them to victory. It was the first appearance of the Bloomfields in this city, and they got a rather warm reception. Both teams were very nervous in the opening game, and neither showed up in good form. The Elizabeths pulled themselves together in the second, but the Bloomfields only showed a very slight improvement.

In both games the home team took the lead on the first frame and held it to the finish. The Bloomfields had a chance by good steady work to win the first game in the last two frames, but they lost it through wretched bowling by seventeen pins. In the second game the Elizabeths took quite a brace, and won in the most approved fashion. The Bloomfields were a very dispirited lot when they boarded the car for the homeward trip. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ELIZABETH.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	2	4	152	Karr	5	5	147
Tower	1	3	126	Vanderveer	2	3	134
Moore	1	4	137	Sours	2	5	163
Haskill	2	6	171	Faulks	1	5	141
Thomas	2	2	137	Morrell	2	5	155
Total	8	19	723	Total	8	23	740

FRAMES.

Elizabeth	78	156	225	300	355	442	532	599	673	740
Bloomfield	76	148	211	289	346	418	483	565	650	723

SECOND GAME.

BLOOMFIELD.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ELIZABETH.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Biddulph	0	4	124	Karr	3	4	168
Tower	2	2	127	Vanderveer	3	2	152
Moore	1	4	137	Sours	2	4	140
Haskill	3	3	173	Faulks	3	5	176
Thomas	3	6	189	Morrell	2	7	181
Total	11	19	750	Total	13	22	823

FRAMES.

Elizabeth	78	155	233	340	424	519	597	672	755	823
Bloomfield	67	152	226	282	382	450	514	593	661	750

HUGUENOT WHEELMEN WIN.

New-Rochelle Bowlers Defeated in the Cycle League Tournament.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 6.—The Huguenot Wheelmen bowling team added two more games to its score in the Westchester Cycle League tournament by defeating the New-Rochelle Wheelmen last evening in the match played at the Gymnasium alleys.

The Huguenots have now six games to their credit out of ten games played. The New-Rochelle Wheelmen have played ten games and lost them all.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

HUGUENOT W.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	NEW-ROCHELLE W.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	3	6	184	C. Kuchler	3	4	166
Hadden	3	1	128	Lauer	3	1	120
Doolittle	2	2	110	Rose	2	2	112
Hewes	0	4	122	Fitzsim'ns	1	1	98
Carpenter	6	1	186	H. Kuchler	1	1	104
Total	14	14	730	Total	10	9	600

FRAMES.

Huguenot	81	145	225	308	395	474	535	617	681	730
New-Rochelle	47	118	179	235	301	351	417	500	554	600

Averages—Huguenot, 146; New-Rochelle, 120. Scorers—E. I. Haines and C. J. Gilmore. Umpire—C. B. Colbrook.

SECOND GAME.

HUGUENOT.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	NEW-ROCHELLE.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	3	4	154	H. Kuchler	4	1	140
Hadden	2	4	149	Lauer	3	1	126
Doolittle	2	3	138	Ross	0	1	86
Hewes	3	4	156	Fitzpatrick	1	3	117
Carpenter	3	3	152	C. Kuchler	3	2	136
Total	13	18	749	Total	11	8	605

FRAMES.

Huguenot	52	126	210	288	366	461	524	611	684	749
New-Rochelle	50	110	192	259	309	388	431	489	559	605

Averages—Huguenot, 149 4-5; New-Rochelle, 121. Scorers—E. I. Haines and C. J. Gilmore. Umpire—C. B. Colbrook.

NEWARK CYCLERS WON.

Outbowled the Hudson Countys and Golden Rods.

The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, were twice victorious in the Wheelmen's Bowling Tournament, at Reed's Alleys, last night. They won the first game of the night by vanquishing the Hudson County Wheelmen by the rather sparse margin of fourteen pins.

In the second game the Hudson County Cyclers faced the Golden Rod experts, and it was practically a walk over for the Golden Rods, who won by over 200 pins to spare. The Golden Rods had to dip their colors to the Atalanta Wheelmen in the last game. Score by games:

FIRST GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fardeman	4	2	148	Miller	2	5	146
E. Clark	2	4	135	E. Halsey	3	2	155
Duncan	4	2	150	J. Halsey	1	5	141
Cordner	2	5	147	Tabell	2	1	118
Burnham	3	3	146	Olozaga	4	3	180
Total	15	16	726	Total	12	16	740

FRAMES.

Hudson Co	84	150	283	315	384	462	534	599	665	726
Atalanta	66	117	191	254	346	417	488	571	666	740

SECOND GAME.

GOLDEN ROD.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	HUDSON COUNTY.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shuman	1	9	189	Hardleman	3	7	192
Meyer	3	3	143	E. Clarke	1	1	108
Schroder	3	3	174	Duncan	1	4	128
Starr	5	2	184	Cordner	0	4	118
Sawyer	5	4	197	Burnham	2	3	137
Total	18	21	888	Total	7	19	683

FRAMES.

Golden Rod	76	162	270	362	422	502	515	659	783	888
Hudson C	64	141	194	265	330	402	470	543	616	683

THIRD GAME.

GOLDEN ROD.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTA.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shuman	2	6	176	Miller	6	2	198
Meyer	2	4	146	E. Halsey	1	4	132
Schroder	3	2	157	J. Halsey	2	4	140
Starr	2	6	181	Tabell	4	4	192
Sawyer	2	4	152	Alozaga	6	1	187
Total	11	22	812	Total	19	15	849

FRAMES.

Golden Rod	55	129	203	284	371	442	537	640	717	812
Atalanta	64	172	267	366	430	502	572	643	747	849

Scorers—Burnham and Duncan. Umpire—H. Klein.

Manhattan B. C. Nominations.

The Nominating Committee of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has posted the following selections for offices:

For President—C. W. Nason.
For Vice President—J. R. Post.
For Treasurer—Joseph Oatman.
For Secretary—R. L. McFarland.
For Captain—R. G. Betts.
For First Lieutenant—M. A. King.
For Second Lieutenant—Adolph Oatman.
For Trustees—Victor F. Pelin and H. G. R. Ausbuettel.

The election will occur a week from next Monday evening, the polls being open from 7 to 9 P. M. All the above, except Messrs. Nason and Post, are renominations.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New-York Division said yesterday that many wheelmen had become possessed of the wrong idea in the Armstrong Baggage bill-Cyclists' Federation matter. "The question is not a matter between the League of American Wheelmen and the federation people," he explained, "but whether the members of the latter body desire to have bicycles carried as baggage by the railroads. Their delegates to the hearing in Albany proposed a slate of changes which is contrary to what many members wanted. It now remains to be seen whether the members desire to stand by this or not." The question will very likely be answered at the general meeting of the federation at the Lenox Lyceum this evening.

—A very interesting series of pool games is anticipated this evening in the interclub tourney play between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Brooklyn "Bi" teams. The billiard hall of the latter club will be the scene of the contests.

—The Executive Board of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will meet next Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

—The date for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century is June 20. A time limit of twenty-two hours has been placed upon the ride.

TWO VICTORIES FOR MOUNT MORRIS.

Defeated the Hamilton and American Exchange Banks at Bowling.

The Hamilton Bank of Harlem was defeated in two straight games at the Bank Clerks' bowling tournament last night. Their first conquerors, the Mount Morris Bank, hail from the same neighborhood, and brilliant sallies and complimentary exchanges were in order during the progress of the match.

In the second game the Hamiltons had for their opponents the American Exchange National Bank of Cedar Street, and although the representatives from Shantytown never looked like winners, they played a fine uphill game. The success of the men from Cedar Street was chiefly due to their superb "rooting." Armstrong's individual score of 220, in which he landed six strikes and four spares, was a consistent piece of work. The last match of the night resulted in a well-earned victory for the Mount Morris Bank, who were highly jubilant over their double conquest. A challenge match will be played this evening at Thuman's alleys, between the United States Sub-Treasury and the Importers and Traders' Bank.

Score by games:

FIRST GAME.

HAMILTON.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MOUNT MORRIS.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shaw	2	4	150	Gross	3	5	161
Mooney	2	6	169	Benjamin	4	3	160
Willis	3	2	128	Timpson	3	3	142
M. Clang'ck	0	6	133	McKever	2	5	156
Clark	3	2	145	Currie	0	9	166
Total	10	20	725	Total	12	25	785

FRAMES.

Hamilton	79	158	221	321	402	482	548	608	665	725
Mt. Morris	94	166	249	315	388	463	538	627	719	785

SECOND GAME.

HAMILTON.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	AMERICAN EX. NAT.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
O. Sh'nessy	2	1	115	Armstrong	6	4	220
Mooney	0	5	122	Jarvis	1	4	117
Doo	1	4	208	Ferdon	5	3	142
M. Clangock	1	4	134	Seibert	3	1	129
Clark	8	8	151	Kennedy	2	4

THE INQUISITION'S GROWTH

A Lecture by Rabbi Harris of Temple Israel.

OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS IN EUROPE

Phases of the History of the Christian Church Presented to an Appreciative Audience.

An interesting lecture on the Inquisition was delivered last evening by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris in Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. It was the first of several lectures on that subject which Dr. Harris proposes to give.

The Temple, of which Dr. Harris is the rabbi, was crowded with appreciative hearers.

"When we study the Inquisition," said Dr. Harris, "the greatest chapter of inhumanity in ancient records, we are filled with anger; yet the mood is not the proper one to give us a just estimate of the times and the people who established the Inquisition. What they called good, we call evil; what they called religion, we call crime. It requires an effort of the imagination to go back to their attitude and see things as they saw them, to picture to ourselves the condition of life when what we call toleration and liberality they would call the greatest menace to the worship of God, when what we call fanaticism and bigotry were regarded as the highest virtues.

"The theory of the Inquisition was based on the infallibility of the Christian Church. The Church said that it held the whole truth, and that it was the duty of all Christians to guard it and to remove by execution all who denied the truth, so that they should not live to do injury in the sight of God.

"Under these circumstances conscientious men and women sanctioned the Inquisition, yet it brought about the greatest tyranny man ever imposed upon himself, and gave to unscrupulous men the right to practice every kind of infamy.

"I am thankful that Judaism was never given such a terrible power to decide the destiny of nations. I am fully reconciled to the smaller influence that our religion exercises, with no temporal power behind it, when I remember the great moral danger that would be saddled upon it.

"The Inquisition was older than it seemed. In the thirteenth century Inquisitors were appointed at Rome to look into the condition of heretics, being given power to try and condemn men. Yet the same things were done years before. As soon as the Emperor Constantine ascended the throne heretics were put to death. This was a means of blotting out paganism. In the thirteenth century the difference was between Christians and Christians, when men in the same fold differed among themselves and became known as orthodox or heretic. Those were orthodox who were in the majority, and the heretics were those in the minority. The minority then were much the same as Protestants of to-day. They were given short shrift. In order that the Church might better control the people, the auricular confession was instituted, by which priests could extort the most secret thoughts of communicants. By this means the priests were able to step between husband and wife, parent and child, so that the clergy obtained complete control of the people.

"Orders of friars and monks were organized to travel through the country to find out how far the people conformed to their religion. Creeds were drawn up as tests of orthodoxy. The monks and friars were independent of the clergy, and the two orders of priests were brought into conflict, for in the beginning it was the sole business of Bishops to look after heretics. St. Dominick founded the Dominican order of friars, who were permitted in 1229 to se up at Toulouse the Inquisition to try offenders against the faith. These friars were given secular power, which antagonized the people, because it interfered with their most sacred rights. The friars directed every one to come forward as spies and inform against every one suspected of not giving full allegiance to the faith. Many private grudges were satisfied in this way. When they wanted a certain man condemned, all they had to do was to go to the inquisitors, and it is a significant fact that all the persons tried were men of means.

"The system spread through France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, but it was in Spain that it attained its most awful success. There it earned its awful name, and it is of sad interest to us that there it had largely to do with the Jews. Spain was a conquered country. It was first under the Mohammedans, and under their rule it saw its best days.

"It was then the Athens of Europe, the centre of scholarship and learning, which was extended to the Jews and Christians alike. There the Jews found their second golden age. Jewish thinkers, priests, and scholars flourished there. The richest treasures of our literature were written there. The Jews won the confidence of the Mohammedans. But this condition was too good to last. Bit by bit the Christian Church gained ground, and Mohammedanism was crowded out, and finally the whole land fell into the hands of the Christians. Then a change of policy began. The Jews were massacred and forced to embrace Christianity to escape death; but while many accepted the alternative, they continued secretly to adhere to the faith of their fathers. Some even became Christian priests, but worshipped at night in subterranean synagogues.

"The Inquisition was introduced by Ferdinand because he wanted money, and the estates of condemned heretics were divided between the Inquisition and the State. The Jews were the most wealthy, and it was natural that their property should be the first object of attack by the Inquisition. Isabella was prompted by religious motives in permitting the Inquisition to be established in Spain. She had taken a vow when a child to wage a war against heretics so soon as she was elevated to the throne, but she had it deferred two years.

"Three Dominican monks were intrusted with the conduct of the Inquisition, and they made religion a travesty."

Dr. Harris will deliver his second lecture on the Inquisition on the evening of March 20.

The Return of Charles II.

From Evelyn's Diary.

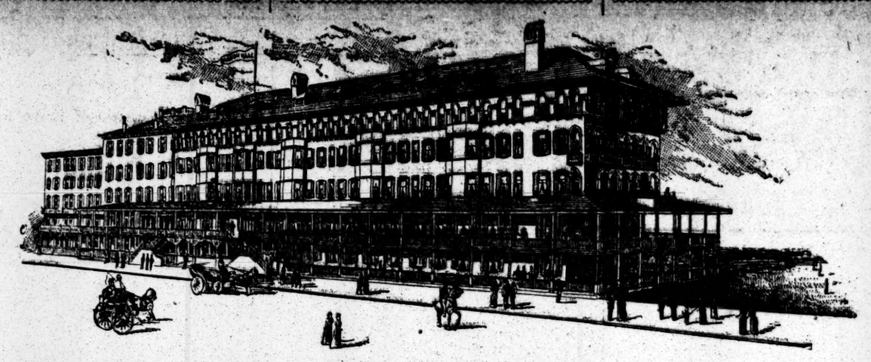
May 29, 1660.—This day his Majestie Charles the Second came to London after a sad and long exile and calamitous suffering both of the King and Church, being seventeen yeares. This was also his birthday, and with a triumph of above 20,000 horse and foote, brandishing their swords and shouting with inexpressible joy; the wayes strewed with flowers, the bells ringing, the streetes hung with tapistry, fountaines running with wine; the Maior, Aldermen, and all the Companies in their liveries, chaines of gold, and banners; Lords and Nobles clad in cloth of silver, gold, and velvet; the windowes and balconies all set with ladies; trumpets, music, and myriads of people flocking, even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven houres in passing the Citty, even from 2 in the afternoone till 9 at night.

I stood in the Strand and beheld it, and bless'd God, And all this was don without one drop of bloud shed, and by that very army which rebell'd against him; but it was the Lord's doing, for such a Restauration was never mention'd in any history antient or modern, since the returne of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity; nor so joyfull a day and so bright ever seene in this Nation, this hapning when to expect or effect it was past all human policy.

Funeral of William J. Campbell.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The funeral of William J. Campbell, the politician and lawyer, at Riverdale to-day, was in the presence of a large assembly of prominent Chicago citizens and representatives of various organizations. Among the honorary pall bearers were Philip D. Armour, Judge Collins, ex-United States Senator C. B. Farwell, C. K. G. Billings, Gen. John C. Black, and John R. Tanner, Republican candidate for Governor. Delegations were present from the Union League Club, the Armour Institute, and the Veteran Union League, besides a distinguished deputation from the bench and bar.

SPRING RESORTS. SPRING RESORTS. SPRING RESORTS.



HADDON HALL,

On the Beach.

Opens Saturday, March 14, . . . Atlantic City, N. J.

After having been entirely rebuilt and enlarged to more than double its former capacity. Every convenience and appointment known to modern hotel service has been introduced, making one of the most complete resort hotels along the coast.

Rooms en suite and single, hot and cold sea water baths attached. Hydraulic elevators; electric lights and bells. Sun parlors, telegraph office in house, &c.

Capacity, 400. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HE ATTACKS THE RAINES BILL.

Otto Kempner Condemns the Measure Before the Manhattan Liberal Club.

At the meeting of the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Stret, last night, the subject for discussion was "Excise Legislation." Mrs. Emma Beckwith presided. Assemblyman Otto Kempner and Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, were the speakers. Mr. Kempner said:

"The interest in the excise subject is due to an attempt to pass a bill through the Legislature embodying a radical departure from the excise policy pursued in this State from its earliest history. I refer to the Raines bill, to which great importance is attached, not from any intrinsic merit it may possess, but because it will revolutionize the entire system of excise law.

"The excise law of the present day is the product of many years' patient work of thoughtful men, who tried to attain moral purposes—the promotion of the well-being of the entire community as a whole.

"The Raines bill is simply and purely a party measure, intended merely to raise revenues. It represents the whims of its author, who never has and does not pretend that he has made any research in that direction. It is queer legislative makeshift. It defies home rule and blindly defies the lessons of experience all other States have learned from similar measures. It is universally condemned and its manifold defects are generally recognized.

"Its two fundamental excise theories are both grievous fallacies—high license and local option or direct prohibition. Raines took the cue from Gov. Morton's misleading messages and his own incorrect comparative tables.

"The avowed purpose of high license is to lessen the number of saloons. The actual effect is just the reverse. History, under similar measures in many other States, shows three things: (1) High license breeds illicit selling; (2) local option does not mean 'license or no license,' but unrestricted selling without a license; (3) prohibition does not prohibit, but transforms open and orderly drinking of wholesome beverages into secret guzzling of ardent spirits. These are known facts, and they will again be proven true if the Raines bill passes.

"The Raines bill attempts to appropriate and divert a large portion of tax benefits to the State away from the municipalities from which they are collected. They claim this is necessary, as the State has lately taken the care of the insane, and this will increase expenses. New-York can raise this money by fair and equal taxation. This bill makes certain counties in New-York pay taxes in other counties. In addition to this, it makes one class of citizens in business pay, in addition to their State, county, and school tax, another tax that is not required of a citizen in any other business.

"The Raines bill means wilful spoliation instead of Constitutional taxation. Our only hope, if the law passes, is that it may be declared unconstitutional, as it is antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

"No matter what pretext Raines and his kind may give, everybody knows that it is a purely partisan measure. It is an invasion of local self-government. It is destined to strike a death blow to local administration, as if it will tamper with the excise question, it will not hesitate to meddle with questions that deal with the health, peace, order, security, and general welfare of any city. The real issue involves the substitution of a centralized State despotism in place of a local autonomy.

"My final objection to the bill, and to my mind the greatest, is its absolute failure to provide for Sunday recreation in large cities. The only thing in the present excise law that needed attention was relief in that direction. But this bill completely ignores the only point on which action was rightly expected by the people. It brazenly defies popular sentiment, but retribution will come at the next election.

"The citizens of New-York City demanded one of three propositions. First, that cities of the first class be allowed to have saloons open for reasonable hours on Sunday; second, to allow restaurants to sell liquor on Sunday; third, to let New-York City vote on the question of Sunday opening. All three of these propositions were refused, and in their stead this unrighteous measure was forced upon us."

Thomas A. Fulton was suffering from a severe cold, and his speech was brief. He declared that he knew the Raines bill was bad, but he thought the present excise laws were worse, as the laws made it next to impossible to convict a liquor dealer for violation. He said the liquor men were to blame for their present trouble, as they had sent representatives to Albany to get, by fair means or foul, the best of the rest of the people, and the people, in consequence, were rebelling.

High license, he declared, had been a success in other States, and the Raines bill should be accepted, as it was merely a groundwork upon which future improvements in the laws could be laid.

Regard for Americans in Rural Spain.

From The Boston Transcript.

A good many of the ignorant country people in Spain are very much more courteous to Americans than to English people for the curious reason that they consider them subject also to the crown of Spain. It has been found in out-of-way villages, near Gibraltar especially, where the English occupation of that fort is still looked upon as a temporary and offensive intrusion of foreigners upon Spanish soil, that the whole tone of the people will change when it is found that a tourist is not English, but American. "Ah, I have a brother in Havana," a grim-browed villager will say, with an inflection that implies that his American interlocutor must of necessity be from Cuba, too. In Ronda, in the mountains of Andalusia, the guide book warns tourists that they are likely to have stones thrown at them! A party of Americans who had spent a week in Ronda declared this caution nonsensical to a pair of English tourists at a hotel table. But these instantly declared that the street boys had indeed thrown some good-sized stones at them while they were descending the cliff, which is one of the "sights" of the place. And the exemption of the others from like attack was explained by an intelligent citizen of Ronda on the ground that the gamin looked upon the Americans as, in a sense, compatriots. The noble don, however, was himself assured that it was the personal amiability and charming suavity of his admired friends which made the townspeople their delighted servitors. The Latin race has a very polite way of politeness—when not engaged in animosity.

Pines Scarce in the Pine Tree State.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The Maine pines are getting so scarce that there won't be cones enough to go around when there is occasion to distribute the State flower. We are reminded of this by a Lewiston gentleman's advocacy of a pine park for this city. A grove of pine trees just outside the city, he thinks, should be immediately purchased for park purposes and to preserve a few scattering descendants of the tree that was once monarch of the Maine forest.

Pneumonia and Consumption.

From The Baltimore American.

There were 244 deaths reported in Baltimore during the week ending Feb. 29, of which pneumonia caused 35 and consumption 34.

EDWARD CLIFFORD FORGETFUL.

Says He Has No Recollection of Having Shot William G. Wattson—Hopes He Will Recover.

Edward Clifford, who shot Division Superintendent William G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad Thursday afternoon, occupies Cell 1, on the third floor of the Hudson County jail. The cell adjoins that in which murderers are kept while waiting to be hanged.

Clifford slept several hours during the night, but he appeared unrefreshed yesterday morning. His hands trembled, his face was flushed, and his eyes looked red as if from weeping when he came to the corridor to see a reporter. He said, when asked if he had anything to say about the occurrence of Thursday:

"I don't remember anything about it. I can't tell what occurred." His trembling increased, and he appeared as if he were about to cry.

"Did you have any quarrel with Mr. Wattson?"

"Mr. Wattson and I are friends."

"He discharged you Wednesday, did he not?"

"Yes; I was discharged because I was drinking hard for several days."

When informed that Mr. Wattson was better, Clifford said: "Good; I hope he will get well."

Clifford was committed Thursday by Justice Ryer without bail. He will not again be arraigned until Mr. Wattson recovers. At the Roosevelt Hospital it was said last night that Mr. Wattson was improving.

RARE PUBLICATIONS AT AUCTION.

Historical Works and "Tales from the Arabic."

At the auction sale of books yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," edited by J. Wilson Croker, five volumes, London, 1831, $28.75.

"The London Magazine," from its commencement in 1732 to 1758, vignette titles and about 280 engravings on copper, London, 1732-58, $16.20.

Bourienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon," illustrated, four volumes, London, Bentley, 1836, $28.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, from 1846 to 1893, London, 1846-93, $405.60; Sir John Philippart's "Complete Works," thirty-one volumes, comprising: "Campaigns in Russia, Poland, Germany," &c., in 1812-13, map and plans, $15.50; "Notes and Queries," from commencement, November, 1849, to December, 1891, London, 1849-91, $227.50.

"Percy's Reliques," Trubner, 1867-8, $15; a collection of nearly 400 pamphlets on political matters, London, 1742-1814, $17.40; R. B. Peaker's "Pictorial Characteristic Costumes," nineteen very fine and characteristic full-page colored etchings on copper, London, 1816, $6.38.

Philips's "Atlas of the Counties of England," reduced from the Ordnance Survey, forty-eight double-page colored maps, London, 1876, $5.50; Plutarch's "Lives," translated, with notes, by J. and W. Langhorne, portrait, six volumes, octavo, London, 1809, $5.40.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "Speeches," edited by Sir John Philippart, portrait, five volumes, London, 1816, $8, and "Tales from the Arabic," now first done into English by John Payne, three volumes, London, Villon Society, 1884, $18.

In High Latitudes.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

I have, on the Limfiord, in Denmark, (latitude 57 degrees,) read the newspaper in my bedroom at 10:30 P. M. without the aid of a candle. While I read, the villagers played skittles in the alley under my window; and beyond the hoary chestnut trees of the garden (with clots of starlings on their bare top boughs) the sky was still crimson and gold in the west, with the long woolly lines of vapor only just beginning to swathe the land like a blanket. On the other side of the inn the traffic was as vigorous then as at noonday. Carriers' carts creaked up to the door and drayloads of squeaking pigs made other music than the lark's. Double chaises, with cushions of red or green velvet, and half a dozen happy villagers to each, (the men all with great china-bowled pipes in their mouths,) swung lazily by, raising a dust. And the lowing of troubled cows and calves came as much from the road as from the illimitable meadow beyond, attached to the historic old manor house, (now a mere dairy farm,) whose buildings were quite concealed by the tall trees that girdle them.

The inn damsels, sewing-girls, kitchenmaids, the daughters of the house, and a friend or two had now set aside all the cares of the day, and were rolling each other about on the dewy grass under the chestnut trees like so many lambkins. Little cared they for Prim Propriety, with the pursed lip and the demure eye. And the landlady with the immeasurable waist, who by day held all the maids leashed to their respective tasks with inflexible, yet not unkind, severity, stood in the doorway, with her fat beringed fingers in her yielding sides, and disturbed the starlings periodically with her stentorian peals of laughter at the antics of her dependants. Yet at 5 o'clock the next morning, with her own Rhadamanthine hand, she will pull the bell rope that shall waken each lass; and by 6 the establishment will be again in a normal state of activity. As for the worthy landlord, he is haymaking until 11 P. M., and it will be odd if he is not up before his dame wakes every soul in the house with her call bell.

Not Favored by Harvard Alumni.

From The Boston Journal.

The informal vote of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences whereby it was shown to be the sense of that body that the number of courses required for a bachelor's degree might advisably be reduced from eighteen to fifteen, shortening the college course from four to three years, seems to have met with little favor among the alumni. As the final power in such a matter rests with the graduates, through the Board of Overseers, which they choose, it is a question whether such a change will soon take place.

Georgia Prohibitionists Active.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Prohibitionists of Georgia are arranging for an active temperance campaign this year, and the grand rally in Atlanta next month is expected to precipitate the movement with considerable velocity. A State organizer will be appointed, and the anti-barroom bill will be made the basis of the political work.

Want Chicago Aldermen Placarded.

From The Chicago Record.

Some of the Aldermen would do well to wear large placards describing themselves and their official positions at length. Then when they become disorderly outside of their own wards the police can recognize them at once and act with becoming deference.

BOOKSELLERS' LEAUGUE MEETS.

Charles Welch Talks of "Publishers, Puffs, and Piracies of the Eighteenth Century," and Officers Are Elected.

There was a large attendance at the first annual meeting of the Booksellers' League in Hardman Hall, West Nineteenth Street, last evening.

Charles Welch talked on "Publishers, Puffs, and Piracies of the Eighteenth Century." He is the author of "A Bookseller of the Last Century" and a member of the London (England) publishing house of Griffith, Farran & Co.

The lecturer paid a tribute to the founder of his firm, John Newbery, who fought his own battles and those of striving authors. At the outset, Mr. Welch acknowledged, on behalf of his countrymen, their obligations to American publishers, and then he said:

"There is something encouraging and refreshing in the 'corporate' spirit, as one may say, which seems to animate you here as evidenced by the experience of this society, and in the frank and outspoken relations that exist between employer and employed. However, as we in England followed the lead of America in your illustrated monthly magazines, and in perfecting the manufacture and the printing of process blocks, so I am glad to tell you there are signs of movement across the water along the same lines as you are travelling here."

Proceeding, the speaker told somewhat of John Newbery, who admitted:

New books, we know, require a puff;
A title to entrap the eyes,
And catch the reader by surprise.

Mr. Newbery, according to the lecturer, was a pioneer in favor of securing copyright privileges, so much had he suffered from depredations by minor lights, long since forgotten. The first steps were taken in 1710, but it was not until 1769 that the construction of the modern copyright law was enunciated by the House of Lords.

At the business meeting of the Booksellers' League, the following were elected members of the Board of Directors: J. B. Brigham, Charles A. Burkhardt, C. E. Butler, John A. Holden, Robert Morris, C. E. Speirs, and Samuel Reiss. S. N. Wing was unanimously re-elected President. He predicted that the league would prove the nucleus of a National organisation.

Before adjourning, the league adopted a resolution expressing its thanks and acknowledgements to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its services during the past year. The annual dinner will be held April 7.

THIEVES IN CLEMENT WERSON'S HOUSE.

Surprised by His Domestic, Knocked Her Down and Escaped.

BAYSIDE, L. I., March 6.—Two masked burglars entered the house of Clement Werson this morning. Mrs. White, a domestic employed in the family, was knocked down by one of the men before he was able to make his escape.

Mrs. White, when up stairs at about 6 o'clock, heard some one moving about below. She knew that no member of the family was up, and she hurried down stairs. Upon reaching the lower hall a masked man rushed by her, and out of the front door.

She then entered the kitchen just as another masked man was trying to escape by the rear kitchen door. He was unable to open it. Mrs. White picked up an iron stove poker, and the man sprang at her, and knocked her down. He then followed the other man out of the front door. Mrs. White was not injured.

A quantity of silverware and kitchen utensils were found in the kitchen tied up ready to be taken away. It is thought the men belong to the same gang as the fellow who shot Mrs. Williams at Lakeville, only two miles away, the night before.

WAS A JAIL DELIVERY CONTEMPLATED.

Mysterious Letter from a Convict in Auburn Prison.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 6.—District Attorney Noble received a letter to-day from Charles Miller, a prisoner in Auburn Prison, that has caused some uneasiness in the Queens County Jail in this city.

The letter contained diagrams of three keys, and stated that Miller knew where the keys were hidden in the building, and all the details of a plot for a general jail delivery.

Miller promised to give the District Attorney all the details of the plot and the names of the prisoners concerned in it if the county prosecutor would get the writer out of Auburn. Miller said that he did not like the treatment he was receiving in the jail, and that that was the only thing that would induce him to disclose the plot.

District Attorney Noble turned the letter over to Jailer McDougal, who said that the diagrams somewhat resembled keys used in the jail, but were not exact reproductions. While he places very little faith in Miller's statements he has caused a thorough search of the building to be made, but no keys have been found.

Miller was convicted of robbing the schoolhouse in School District No. 8, in the town of Jamaica, and was sentenced Jan. 29 to three years and six months in prison.

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Atlantic City.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A HEARTY INVITATION to the services at Central Metropolitan, 7th Av. and 14th St. In the newly enlarged building, Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor; Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, associate.
Sunday morning, 10:45, sermon by Bishop E. G. Andrews; 3:30 P. M., the pleasant hour Bible exposition, P. W. Radcliffe; 7:30 P. M., Service of Song, led by orchestra; 8 P. M., Bishop John P. Newman will preach.
Monday Evening—Miss Cushman will conduct a Chinese school in costume. Tuesday Evening—Pictorial night, conducted by Rev. Philip Phillips. Wednesday Evening—Sermon by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Thursday Evening—Fraternal gathering. Chairman, Sam'l Bowne, Esq.; Chaplain C. C. McCabe will sing. Friday Evening—Closing evangelization night. Prominent speakers, Chairman, the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford. Saturday Evening—Concert for the people. Orchestra, organ recitals, soloists. All seats free.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor Central Baptist Church; subject, "The Church and the Saloon"; Master Charles Meehan, the famous St. George's Church soloist, will sing; Anna Park, cornetist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches, "Rome's Scarlet Princes Undermining the Republic," and Dr. Paul Pollach compares "Buddhism and Romanism." All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evening at 8 P. M. Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., COR. 20 th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Cor. Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service of the holy communion at 11 A. M. Preaching 4 P. M.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES TO-MORROW IN Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, near Fulton St., at 10:30 and 7:30.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Rev. Paul Van Dyke of Northampton, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches—11, "A Happy Homegoing"; 7:45, "Having the Courage of Your Convictions." Special evangelistic services Wednesday night. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 309 West 57th St.—Special anniversary services; Eighteen years' ministry. Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Church of the Living God." Evening, "A Vision and a Voice the Church Must See and Hear." All friends, and strangers also, invited and welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., litany and holy communion; sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., evening prayer. The Bishop of New-York will administer the rite of confirmation.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5 th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Unknown Future"; 7:45 P. M., "The Ideal Church—I. The Contribution of the Roman Catholic Church to the Ideal Church."

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "A Storm Centre in Theology"; 12:15, Sunday school; 8 P. M., Bible talk.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH,
34th St. and Park Av.
Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123 St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45; evening topic, "Sermons in Stone."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Harris Ely Adriance will preach at 11 A. M.; topic: "The Doctrine of the Extra Man." Rev. Hector Hall, D. D., at 8 P. M.; topic: "The Inspiring Life."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic: "Protestantism," and 8 P. M.; topic: "One Day in Jericho."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Hector Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COOPER UNION, ROOM 22.—Lecture in English and German. Subject, "Christ's Coming, Millennium, and Restoration of Lost Paradise," at 8:30 P. M., Sunday. Come.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
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ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Fifth Concert, Saturday, March 7, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist: M. ACHILLE RIVARDE, Violin.
PROGRAMME:
Concerto for string orchestra, G major...J. S. Bach
Overture, From the Scottish Highlands.F. Lamond
First time in New York.
Concerto for violin, No. 2, D minor, op. 44...Bruch
Symphony, No. 9, C major .....Schubert
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Mon., March 9, CAMILLE; Wed., March 11, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and LA LOCANDIERA; Fri., March 13, MAGDA; Sat. Mat., March 14, CAMILLE. Sale of seats for third week now on. Box office will be open from 9 A. M. Scale of prices: Orchestra, $3; first balcony, $3 and $2; second balcony, $1.50 and $1.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Owing to the engagement of MAY IRWIN in the WIDOW JONES, to appear at this theatre March 16, the last performances of the successful operetta, GENTLEMAN JOE are announced with JAMES T. POWERS in the title role, and a brilliant company, including Miss CLARA WIELAND and her remarkable imitations, and FLO IRWIN in her popular negro melodies.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evgs., 8:15 to 10:40. Mat. Sat., 2 to 4:30.
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Seats now on sale for next week.

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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute.
Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

E. Hinds' Boarding School
for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EAST 74th ST. AND PARK AV., CHURCH of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal,) the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by the rector; 8 P. M., brotherhood service; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Patey, rector of St. Luke's Church. Seats free.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. At 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach on "Two Voices, the Divine and the Bestial." Week-day services Monday and Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22d STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., "JOHN CALVIN AND HIS TIMES."
8 P. M., REGULAR SERVICE, WITH SERMON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, "THE OLD FIRST," Fifth Avenue and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M., "The Door of Hope."
4 P. M., "Nazareth," "The Place of the Workshop."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Bible Study, "The Prophet Joel."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Stranger in Life." 8 P. M., "The Flood at Edom." Wednesday evening, an open meeting—"

BIG RICE FIRM'S FAILURE

Dan Talmage's Sons Make an Assignment to Joseph Gillet.

THINK ALL CREDITORS WILL BE PAID

Conducted a Big Business in a Specialty, and Had Connections Abroad and in This Country.

The firm of rice importers and millers, Dan Talmage's Sons, 115 Wall Street, this city, made an assignment yesterday morning to Joseph Gillet of 5 Nassau Street. It filed a list of seventy creditors, located principally in Louisiana and Georgia, whose claims run from $50 to $1,400.

The members of the firm and their assignee, express the hope that all creditors may be paid in full and that the business may be resumed in a short time.

As soon as the firm's books are examined and it is known how it stands, a meeting of creditors will be called and a complete statement of its affaffirs, liabilities, and assets will be made.

The firm had not prospered for several years, but it managed to keep solvent until Wednesday when a note for $5,000 went to protest. A consultation was held, and Thursday night it was decided to assign. Mr. Gillet, the asignee, is not a creditor of the firm. He is an employe of Blake Brothers & Co., the bankers.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES John F. Talmage, one of the firm, said yesterday that the failure was largely due to the unsettled financial policy of the country, whic affected the firm's foreign credit, on which it had to depend largely. Since the last financial disturbances, he said, the firm had liquidated most of its debts.

"Besides our business," said Mr. Talmage, "we have properties and real estate, which, of course, are valuable. We have a mill and warehouse at 50 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, but their value now will depend on the demand for them. If somebody wants them, they will be worth a great deal, but if they are not wanted, they will be almost valueless.

"It will be necessary for us to hear from our connections and correspondents before we know what our condition is. We have connections in Japan, Burmah, Calcutta, London, and Liverpool; branch houses in Charleston, S. C., and New-Orleans, and correspondents in every large city in the United States. They have been directed to post their books and send us statements as soon as possible."

The branch houses in Charleston and New-Orleans carry the firm name of Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. Dan Talmage, second, and Robert S. Talmage, sons of John F. Talmage, are the resident partners in Charleston, and John S. Talmage, a cousin, looks after the firm's New-Orleans interests.

The name of Dan Talmage has been associated for fifty-five years with the rice business in this country. Mr. Talmage began business as a dealer in domestic rice at 93 Wall Street in April, 1841. He confined his operations to the United States until the outbreak of the civil war, when he extended his connections to foreign countries. He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his sons, John F. Talmage, Van Nest Talmage, and Daniel Talmage. Van Nest Talmage died in 1879, and the surviving brothers have continued the business since. The firm has been regarded as the principal rice concern in the world. It dealt exclusively in that commodity.

The firm was rated in 1890 as worth $150,000, and a year later its capital was reported at $166,000.

Many friends of the firm called yesterday and expressed regret for its failure, and several financiers offered to furnish capital necessary to enable it to resume business. Strong, Harmon & Mathewson of 45 Wall Street, attorneys for the assignee, said everything would be done to make a full settlement.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Believed that It Will Be Called for Early in May.

It was reported in Democratic circles last night that the Democratic State Committee would meet the first week in April and call the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention for the first or second week in May. The probabilities are that the convention will be held either in Syracuse or in this city.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy said yesterday that, in his opinion, the man for the Democrats to nominate for the Presidency was William C. Whitney.

"Mr. Whitney," said Mr. Purroy, "is the candidate of every sound Democrat in this State, and his popularity is as wide as the country. I believe that he would accept the nomination if it were the expressed wish of the convention, and if he does accept it sincerely believe that he will be elected. I would not have said this a month ago, but now the chances of the Democracy are improving every day, and I believe that with such a candidate as Mr. Whitney the result will be a Democratic victory."

BROOKLYN POLICE TO BE EXAMINED.

Many May Be Retired Because of Old Age or Physical Ailments.

There are many policemen in Brooklyn who are in fear and trembling that their days as members of the police force are numbered. This state of affairs exists because the Police Surgeons, under Rule 20, Section 13, of the police rules, have ordered the members of the Central Office squad to appear before them for examination of their physical condition, and if they are pronounced unfit for duty those who have served twenty years will be relieved on half pay and those who have not served that many years will be retired on $400 a year.

It is said that the surgeons have taken this action without an order from the Police Commissioner, who is not in a position to stop the proceedings, as the rules give the surgeons the right to examine the men.

There are many patrolmen who are unfit for active duty, but who are occupying some of the easy places.

The surgeons intend to go through the entire department, including Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen.

JACOB KLEIN IN BROOKLYN.

Indicted for Arson, He, It Is Expected, Will Make Many Revelations.

Detective Reynolds of the Central Office squad, Brooklyn, returned to that city from Philadelphia last evening with Jacob Klein, indicted for arson, in his custody.

Klein, it is said, was one of the firebugs that operated not only in Brooklyn, but in this city. He was first taken to Police Headquarters, where Inspector John Mackellar, District Attorney Backus, and Assistant District Attorney Miles had a long talk with him. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station, and will be arraigned before Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, to-day to plead to the indictment.

In connection with the case it is hinted that some startling revelations are to be made, and ex-Detective Michael Ryan, who with Detetctive Kelly worked up the case, was summoned. He appeared at Police Headquarters, and had a long talk with District Attorney Backus.

Mrs. Ernest W. Ford Divoreed.

Mrs. Frances S. Ford, who at present lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Sumner, at 36 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, brought an action against her husband, Ernest W. Ford, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for an absolute divorce. The case came on for trial yesterday, and the defendant not having put in an answer, a decree will be granted.

Mr. Ford is a broker in this city. He was served with the papers in the divorce proceedings while incarcerated in the Tombs for having failed to pay his bills at the Normandie and Brunswick Hotels.

Wife and Daughter Missing.

Theodore Redenius, employed in the Bushwick Station of the Long Island Railroad, notified the police of the Stagg Street Station in Brooklyn yesterday that his wife, Mary, forty years old, and his daughter, Hannah, nineteen years old, had been missing from his home, at 174 Boerum Street, since Thursday night.

BURNED OUT A SECOND TIME.

Building of Garvin Machine Company Destroyed in the Big Fire Yesterday—Losses Will Exceed $250,000.

The double six-story factory of the Garvin Machine Company, in Laight Street, which was burned down in the great blizzard of 1888, and which again suffered a loss of $250,000 by fire a month ago, was totally wrecked in the fire of yesterday morning, which started on the premises of the Bernard Uhlman Embroidery Company, in the adjoining building, also a six-story structure, occupied jointly by the embroidery firm and the Henry Radam Microbe Killer Company, which was also burned out. The losses will exceed $250,000.

It seemed a small fire when, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, a policeman saw a thin red tongue of flame licking the glass of one of the windows on the fourth floor of Uhlman's premises, at 5 Laight Street, and ran to send in an alarm. By the time the first firemen got around, however, it had become clear that the whole centre of the building was on fire, and as the flames found the elevator shaft, they swept from floor to floor, pouring out volumes of smoke, as window after window clattered down on the pavement.

Five alarms were sent in. By 2:30 the whole of the building at No. 5 was in flames, and already the machine shops on the York Street side had caught fire. The structure was buried under huge clouds of smoke from end to end.

The twenty-five engines which responded to the alarms surrounded the building, and the firemen hustled out the occupants of a number of three-story tenements on York and Laight Streets, on the east side of the burning building.

Water towers were planted in front and rear, and at 3 o'clock the flames on the eastern side of the building were under partial control. From the east end the fire swept toward the St. John's Lane side, and the firemen rushed to face it there.

The lane is less than twenty feet wide, and on one side is a handsome six-story building of white brick, occupied by Van Horne, Griffin & Co., plate-glass manufacturers, and by the Cass Lithographing Company. The lane was soon a roaring furnace, and the flames stretched across, licking the front of the Van Horne & Griffin building, and driving the men who had manned the fire escapes upon it back through the window to the pavement below. The floors of the Garvin building finally gave way beneath the heavy machinery, and the roof fell in with a resounding crash, emitting a burst of flames and sparks so brilliant that they lighted up the interior of Trinity Hospital, four blocks away.

Mr. Garvin, who was summoned to the fire by telegram, stated that the stock was insured for $300,000. An insurance man's estimate of the damage placed the Garvin Machine Company's loss at $175,000; that of Bernard Uhlman & Co. at $25,000, and of the Radam Microbe Killer Company at $5,000. The two buildings, which are owned by Walter Dimmick, a lawyer, were damaged to the amount of at least $100,000.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

What was certain about the catastrophe, however, was that close upon 800 persons, over 400 of whom were employed in the machine shops, will be thrown out of work by the fire.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Lenten season would prove exceedingly dull were it not for the lectures, which are popular features, the concerts and the dinner parties. Thursday is always the gayest day of the week, and Friday and Saturday are the dullest days. There was nothing of importance going on in the social world yesterday, and to-day there will be less to occupy the attention of fashionable folks. The sewing classes are much enjoyed by the women. The sewing class organized by Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Mrs. Frederic Neilson held its meeting at the home of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs at 453 Fifth Avenue. There was a very large attendance. It was the third meeting of the season, and proved quite a jolly affair. Among those present were Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Jules Raynal, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. John Heckscher, and Miss Fannie Tailer.

—The Little Sisters of the Quill will hold a meeting to-night at the home of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan in Madison Avenue. Among the members of this club are some of the most talented young women in New-York society, and nearly every member has already achieved success with her pen. Among those who are expected to be present are Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Winifred Davis, the Countess di Brazza, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Miss Louisa Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Miss Flint, and Miss Mary Thorn Carpenter.

—Miss Fannie Davis, who is residing for the Winter at 132 West Ninetieth Street, will soon be joined for the remainder of the season by her mother, Mrs. S. B. Davis of South Oil City, Penn.

—Mrs. Charles Webster and Miss Webster of Rochester, N. Y., who have been spending the Winter season at 19 West Ninety-third Street, have returned to Rochester.

—Mrs. Daniel Manning, who has been in Washington for several weeks, will not return to Albany for some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Storm of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street have started for Savannah, Ga., to attend the wedding of Mrs. Storm's sister.

—Mrs. George H. Fearons and Miss Geraldine Fearons of 640 Madison Avenue will sail on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day for an extended tour through Southern and Central Europe.

—One of the many sewing classes will meet this afternoon at the home of Miss Alice Robart of 48 West Seventy-first Street. Tea will be served. The class includes many well-known society women.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks of 1 East Forty-first Street gave a dinner party last evening.

—At the meeting this afternoon of the Saturday Badminton Club in the Berkeley Armory in West Forty-fourth Street, a tournament will be begun, which will undoubtedly prove most interesting. The attendance this afternoon will be larger than at any previous meeting this season.

—A Lenten reading will be given on Monday by Mrs. Erving Winslow at the home of Mrs. A. B. Stone of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. The subject of the readings will be of a literary character. There will be four lectures in the course, the dates being March 9, 12, 16, and 19.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clapp have taken a cottage at Southport, Conn., where they will spend the Summer.

—Mrs. Stapleton of 166 West Seventy-ninth Street will spend the Summer in Manheim, Germany, which has of late become a very popular gathering place for Americans.

—The marriage of Miss Mabel Metcalf to Harris Fahnestock will take place on the afternoon of April 16, in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth Street. The Metcalfs are in mourning, owing to the recent death of Miss Metcalf's father, James Betts Metcalf, and only the relatives and intimate friends will be present at the ceremony. Mr. Fahnestock is a very well known young man and is a son of Harris C. Fahnestock of 457 Madison Avenue. PATRIARCH.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds.

For the Liver use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THINK THEY HAVE A GANG

Secret Service Officers Make an Important Capture.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT

Two Arrested in Hoboken, Two in This City—A Well-Executed Two-Dollar Bill Passed.

An important capture of alleged counterfeiters and passers of counterfeit money was made yesterday by George R. Bagg, in charge of the United States Secret Service Bureau in this city and his men. The gang has been turning out especially well executed, and consequently very dangerous, counterfeits of a two-dollar bill of the series of 1891, bearing the vignette of William Windom, and signed by D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, and J. F. Tillman, Register. Many of these bills have obtained circulation, and many persons have been arrested for innocently passing them. Besides the innocent ones professional passers of bad bills have been detected in handling them. The counterfeiters who have been arrested are Charles A. Pachine, who has served one year in Elmira Reformatory, by sentence of Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, for making dies for counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces; Morris Goldstein, who is a lithographing printer at 68 Reade Street; Charles Murray, a telegraph operator, who returned six months ago from Nicaragua, and Mrs. Henrietta Boldtmann, a widow and a clairvoyant, about forty-five years old, whose residence is at 1,893 Second Avenue.

Capt. Fanning and Detective James Kerrigan of the Hoboken police arrested Pachin and Mrs. Boldtmann last Thursday for having passed counterfeit two-dollar bills. The officers notified Secret Service Agent Bagg. The prisoners were arraigned in Hoboken yesterday. The man was turned over to the Secret Service men and lodged in the Oak Street Police Station in this city. The woman was sent to the county jail.

No counterfeit money was found on the prisoners in Hoboken. A roll containing $142 in counterfeit two-dollar bills was picked up, however, in the street. It is believed the woman threw it away.

Mr. Bagg had known of the two-dollar counterfeits for some time, and from remarks dropped by the prisoners and from the results of his own investigation he decided to make a raid he had contemplated for several days. This raid was upon the upper floor of 26 Clinton Place, corner of Greene Street. Talking with him Deputy Secret Service Agents Esquirel and T. P. Flynn, Agent Bagg made a visit to 26 Clinton Place. Admittance was refused to him, but the officers brushed past the young man who obstructed their way, and, upon reaching the top floor, were well rewarded. There they found Morris Goldstein and Charles Murray, and also a complete counterfeiting plant, including presses, duplicate plates, banknote paper, finished and unfinished, plates for the red seal on the bills, and every appurtenance for the turning out of counterfeit money.

The counterfeiters had supplied themselves with every accessory for the zinc-etching process in the making of greenbacks, and they also were provided with cameras and all necessary photographic apparatus.

There was no ground for protest or explanation on the part of the two men captured in the place. They were there, were evidently at work, and their tools and apparatus were all around them. They were taken to the Oak Street Station, and late in the afternoon were taken with Pachin to the Secret Service office, in the Federal Building. There they were interrogated, with little result, and were then consigned to the Oak Street Station to await examination before United States Commissioner Shields this morning.

The Secret Service officials are elated at the capture, for they have been watching 26 Clinton Place, where the prisoners caught in this city have been ostensibly conducting a business under the title of "The Metropolitan Photographic and Lithographic Company." The officials say the counterfeit two-dollar bills are of an especially dangerous character, and they believe they have got at the nest of a gang that has flooded New-York and neighboring cities with thousands of dollars' worth of spurious bills.

Sold Counterfeits to a Policeman.

Lerona Capavucco of 64 Union Street, Joseph Marto of 39 Carroll Street, Felix Martino of Coney Island, and Antonia Lamartino of 34 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by detectives on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Policeman Donovan of the Clymer Street Precinct purchased $50 worth of spurious coin from Capavucco, giving in payment marked money. When arrested Capavucco had the marked money in his possession. They are supposed to have been doing an extensive business in Brooklyn.

PLANS FOR NEW-YORK'S CITY HALL.

Prize-Winning Designs Will Be on Exhibition at the Architectural League To-day.

The annual exhibition by the Architectural League in West Fifty-seventh Street, which was opened a month ago, will close to-night. The most interesting feature of the whole month will be the exhibition to-day for the first time of the prize plans for a new City Hall for New-York. These plans have been locked up in the Controller's office for two years awaiting the awarding of the prizes. Many visitors are expected to-day to see the plans, as this will be the only chance the public will have to see them. Admission will be free.

Out of 134 designs submitted, 5 were awarded prizes of $2,000 each, and one a first prize of $7,000. The plan of R. J. Thomas took first prize. His and four other plans are for a five-story building without towers. As there are already so many high buildings around City Hall Park, the architects who drew them thought that it would be a relief if the municipal building were in contrast to them.

A sixth prize plan, that of P. J. Weber of Chicago, was for a building with towers. Nearly all the plans rejected were also for a building with towers, and this in many cases was the objection urged.

The other four plans to take prizes were those of E. Flagg, E. P. Casey, Rankin & Kellogg, and Gordon Bragdon & Orchard.

The city called for these plans some two years before the bill was passed at Albany preventing the construction of a new City Hall. Besides the disappointment arising from the fact that none of the plans were to be used, the competing architects have long been kept awaiting a decision as to the prize winners.

May Order Strikes in Theatres.

The Manhattan Musical Union is trying to have the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union discharged from all theatrical orchestras where they may be employed, and may cause strikes in some theatres. The Manhattans belong to the Central Labor Union, with which the Theatrical Protective Union, which is composed of scene shifters and stage carpenters, is also affiliated. The Manhattans obtained the consent of the Central Labor Union to request Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre to employ none but union musicians.

The Central Labor Union does not consider the Musical Mutual Protective Union a union, because it refused to order strikes in theatres when directed to do so several years ago. A committee called on Mr. Rosenquest, and reported that that gentleman had promised to do all he could to have the orchestra unionized. This answer the Central Labor Union took to mean that he would discharge all the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. Should this be carried out successfully, the Central Labor Union will ask the manager of some other theatre to discharge the Mutual Protective Union musicians in his orchestra. If Mr. Rosenquest does not comply with the request of the committee, his scene shifters and carpenters may be called out.

Striking Against Reduction.

About 500 cigarmakers in this city struck yesterday. The men in the employ of Rosenthal Brothers said that they had been told by the Superintendent that the firm had to send out additional salesmen on account of poor trade, and that consequently the men should submit to a reduction of 75 cents a thousand.

At Landauer & Keim's factory in East Sixty-third Street, at the factory of Silverthau & Co., and the factory of Schwartzkopf & Co., the men struck against a reduction of wages.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A service to consider the evangelization of our foreign people will be held in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, will preside. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, President of the German Theological School of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Arnold W. Fismer, pastor of the Hopkins Street German Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will make addresses.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship China arrived at that port March 5, with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Shanghai, Feb. 7; Hong Kong, Feb. 8; Yokohama, Feb. 18; Honolulu, Feb. 28. They are due to arrive in New-York next Tuesday. Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows: China and Japan, March 8, 15; Hawaii, March 23.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton will begin a series of lectures in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Sunday evening, on the Ideal Church, speaking of "The Contribution of the Roman Catholic Church to the Ideal Church."

—Mrs. J. W. Ealy, who fell from a window of her apartments on the second floor of the Hotel Beresford on Wednesday afternoon last, died last night.

—The cable between Zanzibar and Mombassa is interrupted, cutting off telegraphic communication with Mombassa.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of Police Commissioner Welles, who discharged seven policemen that were at a party in Saloon Keeper Stein's house, at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, Feb. 16. The petition alleges that no testimony was taken by the Police Commissioner.

—Bishop McDonnell yesterday qualified as administrator of the estate of Mary Smith, who died in 1888. Recently, while going over the effects, he found a Prospect Park improvement bond for $1,000 on which the interest had not been paid since 1888. He will now collect $525 interest.

—Policemen John Bennett and James Conlin of the Ralph Avenue Precinct, while intoxicated yesterday, created a disturbance on a Broadway car. Bennett assaulted the conductor, Martin Reaney. Bennett was arrested. He has been suspended.

—Controller Palmer has been held to be personally responsible for the $1,375 which the Supreme Court awarded Robert Crummey, whom the Controller illegally dismissed from his position in the City Government.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works will open bids on Tuesday for the cleaning of streets and removal of ashes for three years, beginning April 1.

—The Brooklyn Society of Vermonters has elected these officers: President—Col. A. B. Chandler; Vice President—Judge H. R. Steele; Secretary—O. F. Hibbard.

—Dr. L. P. A. Magilligan has been appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector by Commissioner Emery of the Health Department, at a salary of $1,200.

—There will be a civil service examination for positions in the internal revenue office in Public School No. 15 this morning.

Long Island.

—Howard Griffin, an architect, has brought suit against the village of Jamaica for $150. Griffin drew plans for a new house for Woodhull Hose Company. Bids were advertised for under the plans, but none of them came within the appropriation. The Trustees then rejected them. Griffin claims that the building can be erected according to his plans for the amount appropriated.

—The Hempstead Gun Club has elected the following officers: President—William A. Onderdunk; Vice President—Epenetus Lewis; Secretary—John Charlick; Treasurer—Herbert W. Carman; Steward—Alfred Myers; Trustee—Joseph Roth.

—The Flushing Fishing Club is to build a new clubhouse, for which the sum of $3,000 has already been obtained. Among the new members of the club are ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell and James W. Covert.

—Nineteen cars loaded with rails for the extension of the Long Island Railroad to Fort Pond Bay were drawn to Amagansett yesterday. The rails are of a special kind, weighing 860 pounds each.

—At the village election to be held in April the residents of Jamaica will vote upon the proposition to bond the village for $75,000 for a water system to be owned by the village.

—Sheriff O'Brien of Suffolk County will sell Martin A. Smith's hotel at Brentwood to satisfy a judgment of $35,000 obtained by the Kings County Trust Company.

—The Freeport Gun Club has organized and elected the following officers: President—Dr. T. D. Carman; Secretary—J. T. Cotter; Treasurer—Chauncey T. Sprague.

—Eels are causing a great deal of annoyance at several of the pumping stations of the Brooklyn City Water Works by getting into the pumps.

—A special meeting of taxpayers of Bay Shore will be held next Wednesday for the purpose of bonding the village to pay off the school debt.

—A mass meeting of farmers will be held at Hicksville to-day to advocate the extension of a trolley line to that village.

—The sum of $4,703.53 was expended to maintain the Poppenhusen Institute of College Point during the past year.

—A branch of the College Point Gospel Mission has been started in Flushing.

Yonkers.

—One of the social and literary events of the coming week will be the reading by Mrs. Irving Winslow, at the residence of Mrs. William H. Sherman, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The patronesses are Mrs. A. B. Carver, Mrs. P. C. Myers, Mrs. Isaac Milbank, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. W. H. Doty, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. P. J. Elting, Mrs. Haines, and Mrs. Sherman.

—Joseph Lightner, a Hungarian, was arrested yesterday morning for stealing two loaves of bread, which had been left at a neighbor's. On searching him at the police station $7.60 in money was found in his pockets and a check for $20. Justice Donoghue was so incensed at this piece of wanton theft that he fined him $25, which the man paid.

—Mont Kinney, assisted by Miss Julia Kinney, Miss Cassie L. Paine, and Miss Lunette Garlock, entertained a large number of his friends at his home, 317 South Broadway, on Thursday evening. There was a programme of vocal and instrumental music, which was enjoyably carried out.

—An afternoon of music was given at Hillcrest, the residence of William D. Baldwin, in Palisade Avenue, on Thursday. Ferdinand Sinzig, pianist, and Mrs. M. Clay Mills, soprano, were the artists.

—The Fourth Separate Company will attend the Central Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow evening. The Rev. Dr. Read will deliver a sermon specially prepared for the occasion.

—The Common Council will hold a special meeting this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of confirming the tax levy.

—Charles A. Valentine won the pool tournament of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club. He lost only two games.

—The Columbia College Glee Club gave a concert last evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Clan-na-gael last evening had an Emmet celebration, which was largely attended.

—The Young Women's Christian Association held a business meeting last evening.

—Frank B. Hall has been elected a member of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club held its monthly meeting last evening.

Westchester County.

—John Wesley Palmer, an old resident of Memaroneck, died at his home in Weaver Street Wednesday. Mr. Palmer was seventy-four years old, and was born in the house where he died. He moved to New-York when a young man, and was one time a member of the New-York police force. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mamaroneck. The funeral will be to-morrow at the home. It will be in charge of the Harlem Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Palmer had been a member thirty years.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury, which has been in session all this week at the County Court, finished its work yesterday and was discharged. It indorsed all that the previous Grand Jury had said in its presentment condemning the county jail as badly ventilated and deploring the fact that no appropriation had been made to put the tramps at work breaking stone at once, as they comprise 80 per cent. of the inmates of the jail.

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision yesterday morning granting a writ of mandamus against the Executive Committee of the First Ward Republican Association of Mount Vernon, compelling it to enroll Charles Guess. The committee refused to enroll Guess, with nineteen others, at the city primaries last month on the ground that they were not Republicans.

—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a district convention in the Opera House, Mount Kisco, on Friday, March 13, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six delegates and six alternates to the Republican State Convention, and to elect six delegates to the Sixteenth Congressional District Convention.

—Mrs. E. M. Brown of Harrison died Thursday at a private sanitarium in Brooklyn. Mrs. Brown was President of the Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Chapel, and took great interest in the work of the chapel. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of George Marinor of Brooklyn. The funeral will be at the home in Harrison Park, Monday.

New-Rochelle.

—At the Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers Thursday evening the ticket headed by John I. Crennan for Supervisor had an easy victory over the opposition ticket. The ticket won by 165 votes. An unusually large vote was polled. The following were nominated: John J. Crennan, Supervisor; Walter F. Davids, Receiver of Taxes; John F. Cashen, Town Clerk; Augustine Smith, Justice of the Peace; William Brady, Assessor; Charles L. Seacord, Commissioner of Highways; George Graf, Sr., Overseer of the Poor; Philip J. Havey, Excise Commissioner, and Jacob R. Wilkins, Town Auditor. A Democratic Town Committee was elected with William Temple Emmet Chairman. Mr. Emmet succeeds John Sheehan.

—Charles Schoekel, when blasting with dynamite, near the ice houses in North Street, Thursday, had his left hand so badly mangled by a premature explosion that amputation was necessary. Schoekel was taken to the New-Rochelle Hospital.

—A final meeting of the Committee of Fifty, which was appointed to take measures to secure lower gas rates in the village, will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the store of E. Lambden.

—The Commissioners of Sewers are contemplating an extension to the sewer system that will cost $25,000. Twenty-five sewer additional certificates of $1,000 each will be issued to defray the cost.

—The work of removing the group of old elms that stand in a private lot on Mechanic Street extension, within a stone's throw of the railroad station, was begun yesterday.

Jersey City.

—Henry Crawford, alias Thomas O'Brien, was yesterday sent to the county jail as a dangerous lunatic, having threatened to shoot his brother, Thomas L. Crawford, of 853 Whiton Street, who refused to give him $5. Henry Crawford enlisted under the name of Thomas O'Brien during the civil war, and has been known by that name ever since.

—An illicit distillery containing two stills and 160 gallons of mash was discovered in an old shanty on Tonnelle Avenue, near Tyler Park, last night. Max Weinstein and Lazzi Kamin, who were in charge of the distillery, were locked up at Police Headquarters, and to-day will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine.

—Mrs. Frances Thomas, fifty-five years old, was struck by a Greenwood Lake train while gathering coal yesterday on the Erie tracks at the foot of the heights. Engineer James Titus rang the bell and blew the whistle, but Mrs. Thomas, being deaf, did not hear them.

—The intake at Belleville and the outlets of the reservoirs there and in Jersey City were yesterday entirely freed from the ice that choked them, and there is now an abundant supply of water in all parts of the city.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—STUART ROBSON'S BIRTHDAY.—Stuart Robson was sixty years old last Wednesday, and he celebrated his birthday quietly, playing, as usual, in the evening. He proposes to act in "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," in which he has made a genuine success, all next season, and make a pretentious revival of "The Henrietta" in 1897-8. He says he will give that play the best cast that money can secure, and so end his public career in a blaze of glory. Mr. Robson, though sixty years old, is quite as young in feeling and actions as he was at forty. He holds his age remarkably well, and might probably continue to act for many years to come. But he is very wealthy, and without doubt will bring his stage career to a close with his revival of "The Henrietta."

—CLOSING BILLS THIS WEEK.—A number of plays will have their final performances at the New-York theatres to-night. At the Empire "Marriage" will be withdrawn after this evening, and at Palmer's "For the Crown" will have its last presentation. "Burmah" will be played, not only for the last time at the American, but for the last time in this country; and the Bostonians will be seen finally in "Robin Hood" at the Broadway Theatre. Sydney Rosenfeld's "The Two Escutcheons" will have its last New-York performance at the Garden Theatre.

—LOIE FULLER WILL BE THERE.—Loie Fuller, who does not appear this afternoon, will occupy a stage box at the matinée of "The Lady Slaver" at the Casino. Canary & Lederer have arranged for Gustave Kerker's orchestra to strike up, "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes," the moment Miss Fuller appears, and Dan Daly, Charles Danby, Marie Dressler, and Virginia Earle will have several interpolated speeches, complimentary to the successful dancer. Marie Dressler will also introduce a novel specialty appropriate to the occasion.

—"GENTLEMAN JOE" TO TRAVEL.—Manager Rudolph Aronson has booked a long tour for "Gentleman Joe," at the conclusion of its run at the Bijou Theatre next week. James T. Powers, Clara Wieland, and Flora Irwin will go with the company, and the cast will be practically the same as it has been here. The play, considering the legal troubles which overclouded it for a time, has been a very successful one, and Manager Aronson believes that it will make money on the road.

—"A NEW CIVILIZATION."—This is the name of the new play which Charles H. Hoyt is writing for Harry Conor, who is to produce it immediately on his return from Australia, where he is going to appear in "A Trip to Chinatown." The scene of the play is on an island, and a number of Yale students, with a professor, appear. Mr. Hoyt is hard at work on "A New Civilization," which he expects to prove one of his most popular plays.

—WILL OPEN THE STAGE DOOR.—The last matinée of "Burmah" will be given at the American Theatre this afternoon. After the performance the women and children of the audience will be allowed on the stage, and the mechanism of the Maxim and Gatling guns will be explained to them. The jumping horse Napoleon will also be exhibited. He was trained by the Ringling Brothers, and has a jumping record of twenty-two feet.

—LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Prisoner of Zenda" has evidently come to the Lyceum Theatre to remain through the season. Even Lent has had no bad effect on its audiences, which pack the theatre at every performance. The judgment of Daniel Frohman in producing this play independently of Sothern has been fully vindicated.

Passengers for Europe.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., sailing to-day for Genoa, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Mary and Alice Cheeney, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Steuart Ellsworth, Mrs. S. M. Fox and Miss Hannah Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. R. Lymen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Lowe and Miss Lowe, Albert C. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Mayer, H. N. Munn, Lieut. Commander Henry C. Tallman, United States Navy, and Mrs. Tallman; Prof. H. E. von Holst, R. G. Valentine, and Leo Vogel of the Swedish Legation.

The Umbria will have among her passengers for Liverpool Clyde Butler, Miss Rose Calvert, Mrs. D. A. Demarest and Miss Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gordon, E. T. Gay, Capt. J. A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy Lord, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lindsay, Walter Mather, Dr. Hamilton Osgood and Mrs. Osgood, E. K. Stewart, F. H. Thackery, and C. F. Wolfenden.

Among those booked to sail by La Bretagne for Havre are Mrs. J. M. Bowers and Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark, J. D. Greene, Charles Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vallet, and L. Willard.

The Tailors Expelling Socialists.

The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors yesterday decided to expel Louis Schmidt, M. Sapir, and Bernard Cohen, the Socialist officers of the brotherhood. These men belong to the Socialist-Labor Party, and are charged with creating dissensions in the union and vilifying the other officers and charging them with corruption.

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FREEMASONRY IN NEW-YORK

A history which is filled with interest for the craft. England's Grand Lodge met here. First mention of the brotherhood in this country. Marked points in its progress in this State.

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Where the dinners of Kaiser Wilhelm are cooked. A chef of chefs reigns supreme. Old custom of the Hohenzollerns. Responsibility of the roasters. Artists among pastry cooks.

EYESORES ON BROADWAY

Shabby buildings that ought to make room for better structures. Stores in old-time residences. Tied-up properties that cannot be improved, and investments that are apparently unprofitable.

CARLYLE'S CHELSEA HOME

House in

Saturday
March 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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MR. SAGE AGAIN LOSES

The Verdict of $40,000 in the Laidlaw Case Approved.

DECISION OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION

Justice Patterson Finds No Grave Errors in the Trial—Cross-examination Sustained.

Unless Russell Sage goes to the Court of Appeals he will have to pay $40,000 under a verdict rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Ingraham in June, 1895, for injuries received in the dynamite explosion which occurred in Mr. Sage's office at 71 Broadway on Dec. 4, 1891.

Mr. Laidlaw alleged that at the time of the explosion in which Norcross, Mr. Sage's assailant was killed, he was used by Mr. Sage as a shield.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirming the verdict for $40,000. The opinion was written by Justice Edward Patterson, and the other Justices who heard the argument concurred.

Laidlaw at the time of the explosion was a clerk in the employ of Bloodgood & Co., and had visited Mr. Sage's office on business for his employers. He alleged that Mr. Sage, while conversing with Norcross, took him by the hand and drew him forward so as to place him in front of Norcross. Mr. Sage, he said, did this to protect himself. Laidlaw was terribly injured in the explosion, and was for several months in a hospital. In his suit he alleged that he was permanently disabled.

The first trial of Mr. Laidlaw's suit for $50,000 damages against Mr. Sage was entered on May 26, 1892, and in the June following, Justice Andrews dismissed the complaint. The action of Justice Andrews was reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court and a new trial was ordered. The new trial was held in April, 1894, and the result was a verdict of $25,000 in favor of Mr. Laidlaw. Mr. Sage appealed, and the verdict was set aside on technical grounds by the General Term. The third trial took place in January, 1895, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The fourth trial was begun in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham, on June 11, and was continued until June 19, when a verdict was rendered for $40,000 in favor of Mr. Laidlaw.

Mr. Sage appealed from this verdict, and has been defeated, the decision yesterday affirming the verdict given last year, which carries with it an allowance of costs and counsel fees, amounting to about $3,000.

Col. Edward C. James was the counsel for Mr. Sage, and Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge Noah Davis championed Mr. Laidlaw's cause.

Justice Patterson says that a careful examination of the case convinced him that in the fourth trial there was no error committed of sufficient gravity to justify a fifth trial before a jury.

Justice Paterson's Opinion.

Justice Patterson in his opinion says:

We are asked to reverse the judgment appealed from and to send this cause back for a fifth trial upon a record containing something over 200 exceptions, applying in various ways to almost everything not in the interest of the defendant, said or done by the Justice who presided at the last trial. We have carefully examined the whole case and find there was no error committed of a character or sufficient in gravity to call for the resubmission of the issues to a jury, and that the case is now in such condition that the important question of the liability of the defendant as matter of law may be properly presented to the court of last resort; but it is due to the defendant and his counsel that the reasons which impel us to affirm this judgment should be fully set forth.

In former opinions of the General Term in this department the rule of decision applicable to this particular case was announced, and compliance with the requirements of that rule by making proof of facts within it is the test of the right of the plaintiff to hold the judgment now appealed from. In the first of the opinions referred to (73 Hun., 125), it was in substance declared that, causing the plaintiff to change his position by an act intentionally done, whereby the person of the plaintiff was used by the defendant as a shield or protection from an impending or threatened danger known to the defendant, but of which the plaintiff was ignorant, furnished a ground of action for damages for the injuries the plaintiff sustained. It resulted from this expression of the views of the court that to recover the plaintiff must prove by a preponderance of evidence: First, that the act of aggression was committed. Second, that it was done intentionally, and with the design mentioned; and, third, that injury ensued. It was further considered that the elements referred to being established prima facie, the burden was cast upon the defendant to show that his act did not in any way contribute to any part of the injury, and that it was not incumbent on the plaintiff to prove that his injuries would not have been so great had he not been moved from the position he originally occupied.

On the second appeal, (80 Hun., 550,) the general rule of liability was reasserted, but it was more particularly pointed out that a crucial distinction existed between an act instinctively done under a natural impulse of self-preservation and one deliberately done by a man who takes in the whole of the surrounding circumstances and then "with reason and forethought puts a human buffer between himself and anticipated injury," the act being voluntary, not necessarily making it actionable, but to me so it must have proceeded from calculation and design.

The Question of Liability.

That group of the defendant's exceptions which relates to the law as charged by the trial Justice at the last trial may be conveniently examined at this point. The exceptions re-

Continued on Page 10.

A NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY.

A Commission Appointed by the Academy of Sciences to Investigate the Subject and Report.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The National Academy of Sciences, in response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior, has named the following commission to report upon a National forestry policy: Chairman—Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard; Alexander Agassiz, Gen. Henry L. Abbott, an engineer and hydrographer, familiar with the Western country; Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale University, botanist, who has served on the geological surveys of California; Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey; Gifford Pinchot, arboriculturalist.

This action results from a letter addressed to Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, President of the academy, Feb. 15, by Secretary Hoke Smith, whose department is charged with the administration of the public domain, requesting an investigation and report, under the provisions of the act of Congress incorporating the National Academy, upon the forestry question. The Secretary had become convinced of the necessity of a radical change in the existing system of disposing of and preserving the forests, and particularly requested an official expression of the academy upon the following points:

1. Is it desirable and practicable to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forested lands, those portions of the public domain now bearing wood growth for the supply of timber.
2. How far does the influence of forest upon climatic soil and water conditions make desirable a policy of forest conservation in regions where the public domain is principally situated?
3. What specific legislation should be enacted to remedy the evils now confessedly existing?

"My predecessors in office for the last twenty years," the Secretary continues, "have vainly called attention to the inadequacy and confusion of existing laws relating to the public timber lands and consequent absence of an intelligent policy in their administration, resulting in such conditions as may, if not speedily stopped, prevent a proper development of a large portion of our country, and because the evil grows more and more as the years go by, I am impelled to emphasize the importance of the question by calling upon you for the opinion and advice of that body of scientists which is officially empowered to act in such cases as this."

President Gibbs of the academy in his reply accepting the commission, says that no other economic problem confronting the Government of the United States equals in importance that offered by the present condition and future fate of the forests of Western North America, and quotes well-known statistics as to the extent of the forests in the public domain. He also says:

The members of the academy serve the Government without compensation, but it is evidently proper that provision should be made for refunding their traveling and other absolutely necessary expenses, and for such field, and other work, as may be necessary to enable the commission to prepare its report intelligently, and I respectfully suggest that a sum of money, not exceeding $25,000, be placed at the disposal of the commission for the purpose of this investigation.

Secretary Smith has so far taken no action on this recommendation.

DID NOT DECIDE ON PARK SITE.

Mayor Strong Voted Down in His Views for a West Side Tract.

Mayor Strong was voted down yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. The meeting was called to consider the location for a small park on the west side. Commissioner Collis and the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Jeroloman, were appointed a special committee at a previous meeting to examine the sites offered.

The board had given two public hearings, at which a site between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues was offered. A portion of this block is occupied by a schoolhouse. According to the act of 1895, creating the new park, an entire block must be condemned, and Corporation Counsel Scott was called on for an opinion, as to whether the portion of the block not occupied by school property could be condemned. His answer was that such action could be taken under the law of 1887 only, and not under that of 1895.

Mayor Strong moved that the schoolhouse site be approved, while Commissioner Collis moved an amendment approving the river front site. The Controller asked that further consideration be postponed for one week, until he had time to ascertain the cost of the two sites. Mayor Strong, however, insisted that a vote be taken, and at its conclusion found, to his surprise, that President Jeroloman alone had supported him. The Controller, Commissioner Collis, and President Cruger of the Park Board, all voted in the negative. Further consideration of the matter then went over until the next meeting.

The ex-State Treasurer Wins.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—The Supreme Court yesterday overruled the petition for a new trial in the case of the State against ex-Treasurer J. E. Hill, and this settles permanently this famous case. Hill was State Treasurer for four years until January, 1893. A few days after he left his office the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, in which he had deposited $236,000 of State funds, failed, and the President, C. W. Mosher, was sent to a Federal prison for five years. The State sued Hill and his bondsmen for the amount. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second Hill won. This verdict reaffirms the decision of the lower court.

POLICE BOARD IN ACTION

Some Indications that the Force Will Appear on Parade.

BERTILLON SYSTEM WILL BE ADOPTED

Mr. Roosevelt Has More to Say About the Action of Magistrates in Disposing of Criminals.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday Chief Conlin sent a communication recommending that the School of Instruction for Pistol Practice be suspended for the present, and that the regular drills be resumed.

It is understood that there will be a parade of the police force this year. There was no parade last year. The old board passed a resolution to have such a parade, but when the new Commissioners took office they rescinded the resolution, and no parade was held.

"I am in favor of having a parade," said Commissioner Andrews. "The force is in good condition now, and there is no reason why we should not have it. The men will need some hard drilling, however, as there are a great many new officers on the force."

President Roosevelt said he supposed there would be a parade, but he had not consulted his colleagues about the matter.

Chief Conlin's recommendation relative to drills was adopted. Officers' drill will begin March 10, and company and battalion drills from and after March 20.

The board restored to duty Patrolmen Kiebrick and Hogsett, who were reinstated by the Supreme Court, and ordered them to report to the Chief for duty.

"These men," said Commissioner Andrews, "were reinstated not on the merits of the charges against them, but because their past records were considered in evidence."

President Roosevelt asked Commissioner Andrews to investigate their cases and decide whether the officers could be retried on the old charges.

It is likely that a number of the old policemen on the force soon will be retired from service. President Roosevelt made this statement at the board meeting:

"There are a number of men who are entitled to retirement who no longer give efficient service. Complaints have come to me from higher officers. These men expect to get easy places. The men who have been between twenty and twenty-five years in the department ought to have the detailed places. The men who have served over twenty-five years, if they are not useful any longer, ought to go out. If they stay on, they must be put in working precincts. If they cannot do efficient work, they must retire, that is what the pension fund is for."

Commissioner Grant said he had directed Chief Conlin to make up a list of the men who are over sixty years old. President Roosevelt said there were a few old men on the force who were useful. He referred specifically to Roundsman John Walsh of the sanitary squad. Walsh, he said, performed peculiarly useful service and was a man that the department wanted to keep. When Chief Conlin reports the men who are sixty years old and over, some steps will be taken to retire some of them.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Andrews the Bertillon system of identifying criminals was adopted. It was also ordered that a photograph gallery be established on the top floor of Headquarters. The Bertillon system will be immediately introduced in the department. The following resolution was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That a board be organized at the Central Office for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations of this department. This Board of Revision shall consist of Inspector Cortright, Capt. Harley, Sergt. Hildebrand, and Deputy Clerk Delamater. Inspector Cortright shall be the Chairman of the board, and Deputy Clerk Delamater the Secretary.

It shall be the duty of this board to collect and arrange all orders, rules, and regulations promulgated since the publication of the present manual, to eliminate therefrom all those rules and regulations which have been repealed or are contradictory to more recent orders, to condense and simplify the manual wherever possible, and to suggest such changes and new rules and regulations as the welfare of the department may seem to require.

The board will proceed continuously with its work under the direction of Commissioner Grant for the Board of Police. It will consult with the various officers of the department, who are invited to suggest in writing such changes in the rules and regulations as they may deem to the best interests of the department.

The board will, at the conclusion of its labors, report its work to the Board of Police in form for the publication of a new manual.

The Commissioners were all ready to act on Chief Conlin's recommendation to abolish the Broadway and steamboat squads, but on account of the absence of Commissioner Parker the matter was laid over.

Col. Grant said the Chief had arranged all the details of transferring the men of both squads to other precincts. Some will be sent to the new precinct which is to be established at Morrisania, and it is likely that Capt. Allaire will be put in command of the new station.

President Roosevelt said that the board would pass the resolution to abolish the two squads at the next meeting, whether Mr. Parker was there or not.

The Commissioners talked about the action of Magistrate Crane in having discharged from custody the bunko man "Boston Charley," who was "wanted" in Washington. President Roosevelt had a letter from Washington saying that the requisition papers for the prisoner had been prepared.

"That man is now in the hands of the United States authorities," said the Commissioner. "If we had not done what we did he would have escaped. Premium is put on crime by either the discharge of criminals or the leniency of sentences. The action of the Magistrate would have resulted in a gross miscarriage of justice."

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau called the attention of Commissioner Roosevelt to another case in which a prisoner had been discharged by Magistrate Crane. He said David M. Gilmore was arrested by one of his detectives Feb. 27 for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods on the complaint of William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad. Wattson is the man who was shot Thursday by Edward Clifford, formerly a detective for the company.

While under arrest Gilmore confessed to Capt. O'Brien that he had been engaged with two other men in committing robberies for the past four months. A portion of the property stolen from the West Shore Railroad was recovered at the warehouse of Herman Meyer, 300 West Eleventh Street. Meyer identified Gilmore. Capt. O'Brien reported that notwithstanding all this Magistrate Crane discharged Gilmore. Capt. O'Brien said that the evidence of Gilmore's guilt was complete, and his discharge was not justified.

Acting Captain Brennan of the Church Street Station also sent a report to the board concerning the discharge of some persons arrested by his men by Magistrate Crane. The Acting Captain said he arrested Mary Twelve and Robert Twelve for keeping a disorderly house at 6 West Street on March 1. Magistrate Crane discharged them, and, according to the Acting Captain, the Magistrate said he was in sympathy with the prisoners.

"What are we going to do?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

After some talk it was decided to send a copy of Capt. O'Brien's report relative to the Gilmore case to the Mayor.

"That will do well to start the ball rolling," said Commissioner Andrews.

Chief Conlin was directed to lay before the District Attorney the evidence in the case reported by Acting Captain Brennan.

Commissioner Roosevelt made this statement:

"A premium is actually put on crime by the discharge of criminals or the giving of light sentences. A short time ago, where five boys attacked a girl, a case of highway robbery, the officer arrested three. The oldest, a negro, was held. The other two, thirteen and fourteen years old, were discharged by the Magistrate. Now, the discharge of boys of this type is the surest means of turning them into criminals in the future and to breed up criminals.

"It is the same with the discharge of tramps; one of the Magistrates simply will not hold sturdy vagrants, and they are discharged to commit highway robbery or murder or theft as the chance arises. The foolish sentimentality of the Magistrate amounts to putting a premium on crime. Either we are to war upon criminals or we are not. Nothing is more easy than to scream about crime and at the same time bewail measures taken to suppress it.

"In the case of 'Boston Charlie,' had it not been for the action of the police, the action of the Magistrate would have resulted in a grave miscarriage of justice.

"Never in its history has the Police Department been as efficient as in the past ten months. Never have as many criminals been arrested, never have all criminals been warred against with such energy, alertness, and honesty, and never have there been fewer wrongs committed.

"We have got to have the assistance of the other officers of the Government in punishing offenders when we catch them, or it is impossible to properly check criminality. If they want to put a premium upon such murders as that which occurred in New-Jersey Thursday they will do so by setting at liberty criminals whom the police succeed in catching, and as a matter of fact three murders and burglaries occur around about New-York to one that occurs in the city; and yet some newspapers write such lying articles as that which appeared the other day, alleging that a peddler had been held up in front of Police Headquarters—a statement which was an absolute fake from beginning to end. It is just such mendacity that encourages criminality, and to let criminals go with insufficient sentences or to dismiss them unpunished is simply to invite the commission of crimes in this city."

The following was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That all officers and employes of this department be cautioned that all expenditures, except in cases of positive emergency, must be authorized in writing by the Board of Police upon requisition duly made before any liability is incurred. In cases of emergency, such expenses for the execution of criminal process, apprehension and arrest of criminals, expenses involved in the detection of crime, &c., where it is impossible to obtain in advance the necessary authority, bills must be submitted for each month immediately after the last day thereof. Such bills must be carefully examined, audited, and if correct, approved by the Captain, Inspector, and Chief of Police.

Sergt. Orville A. Todd of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was fined ten days' pay for failing to make an entry in the station house blotter. Patrolman Cornelius F. Walker of Union Market was fined fifteen days' pay for being absent from roll call.

SHOT THROUGH THE EAR BY A TRAMP.

He Demanded $2, and When It was Refused Him He Shot Mrs. Williams.

QUEENS, L. I., March 6.—Mrs. Seaman Williams, who, with her husband lives in a lonely spot near Lakeville, was shot through the ear by a drunken tramp that visited her house last night. Mr. Williams was in the kitchen when the tramp entered and demanded $2 from him. He refused the demand, and the fellow drew a pistol and began firing it about recklessly.

Mrs. Williams, who was in another part of the house, heard the firing and hurried to the kitchen. As she entered the door a bullet struck her ear, passing through it. The tramp, who wore a mask, then fled.

Mr. Williams and his hired man started in pursuit of the tramp, but could not find him, owing to the darkness. Dr. Hoag was summoned and dressed Mrs. Williams's wound. No clue to the identity of her assailant could be found.

Weaver's Mother Thinks He Lives.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Mrs. Weaver, mother of Frank L. Weaver, who was though to have been murdered in Chicago, told a reporter last night that her son was alive and well. She said she received a dispatch from him yesterday. She, however, refused to state where he was or give any information regarding the dispatch.

GREAT GAIN TO SALVATION ARMY.

So Col. Nicol Speaks of Booth's New Move—Both Organizations to Meet To-Morrow Night.

"We are rather pleased than otherwise," said Col. Nicol of the Salvation Army yesterday, "that at last Ballington Booth has seen fit to start an organization of his own. It clears the atmosphere, and is a great gain to the Salvation Army. It is our first substantial gain in our present position.

"It shows the completeness of his separation from the movement that gave him such prestige and influence. Up to the present, his actions might have aroused some doubt in the minds of his former comrades in this country.

"There can be no doubt now. He has gone the way of most ex-officers who have broken their pledges for personal considerations."

This is the way that the officers of the old organization claim to regard the new movement which Ballington Booth and his wife have started, and for which he has engaged quarters in Rooms 116, 117, and 118 in the Bible House.

At these rooms yesterday there was very little to show that a religious movement was beginning there. Neither Mr. Booth nor Peter Glen, the ex-Major of the Salvation Army, who has cast his lot with the ex-Commander, came to the rooms yesterday. The only occupant was a lone workman, who was brightening up the woodwork.

Much interest centres now in the meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow night. It is not yet known whether Mr. and Mrs. Booth will speak. The old organization has been holding meetings in Cooper Union every Sunday night for a long time. The rent of the room for these meetings was paid, it is said, by William E. Dodge, and he being a supporter of Ballington Booth, the latter will conduct his own meetings there.

No trouble is looked for between the two organizations at their meetings Sunday night. The Salvation Army will meet at the Citadel of the Bowery corps, on Fourth Avenue, near Cooper Union. Ensign March, who is in charge of that branch, said that she looked for no trouble, but was non-committal when asked if she feared any revolt among her own corps.

Col. Nicol announced yesterday that negotiations for the transfer of the property were now under way, but would not say who were the representatives of the two sides. No formal transfer can be made until some head of the American army is appointed, in whose name the change can be made. The army is now awaiting the expected arrival of Gen. William Booth at London a week from to-day, when the head of the American army will probably be decided upon.

High Class Fiction

During the Spring months THE NEW-YORK TIMES will present to its readers a series of Short Stories written by the Foremost Authors of the Day,

IN THE DAILY EDITION

Publication of these stories began with "FLORE," by Stanley J. Weyman, on Monday, March 2. This is followed TO-DAY by a bright drawing-room comedy,

"THE WIFE'S CONFESSION,"
By Sir Walter Besant and Walter Herries Pollock,
Admirably adapted for amateur theatricals.

On March 10 and 11,
"THE BOATSWAIN'S WATCH,"
An amusing conceit by W. W. Jacobs, The English Mark Twain.

Following in rapid order will be stories by these authors:

Owen Wister, Julian Hawthorne,
Anthony Hope, Bret Harte,
Ian Maclaren, J. M. Barrie,
Mary E. Wilkins, Beatrice Harraden,
A. Conan Doyle, Frank R. Stockton,
and many others.

The stories will appear on consecutive days; no interruptions nor waits. At the conclusion of one a new one will begin the following day.

To enjoy all of these forthcoming stories one needs but to read each day's NEW-YORK TIMES, beginning with to-day's issue.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

Health Boards Want at Least $300,000 to Combat the Disease.

FACTS FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Dangers from Infection and the Good Accomplished by Scientific Research Set Forth for Lawmakers.

The question of the eradication of tuberculosis was vigorously dealt with yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, when the adjourned conference between the committees of the State Board and this city's Board of Health was resumed, with President Daniel Lewis of the State Board of Health in the chair.

A resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature to remember the "meagre appropriations of the past," and to make an appropriation of at least $300,000 for the business of dealing with the tuberculosis question in the future.

The first conference was held in the Hotel Metropole about a week ago, when an adjournment was taken in order to give the joint committee an opportunity to draw up a set of resolutions calling the attention of the Governor and the Legislature to the necessity of dealing energetically and promptly with the tuberculosis problem.

When the joint committee met yesterday the smoking room of the Academy of Medicine became a sort of inner hall of mysteries, for the proceedings were conducted behind closed doors, and no one was allowed within earshot until 6:30 o'clock P. M., when the executive session was concluded and the news of the resolutions was given out for publication.

From the State Board of Health were present at the conference the President, Daniel Lewis; A. H. Doty, M. D., and Owen Cassidy; from the City of New-York Board of Health were President Charles T. Wilson, George B. Fowler, Health Commissioner; T. Mitchell Prudden, pathologist, and Herman M. Biggs, the bacteriologist of the board.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the committee in session:

Whereas, Tuberculosis is the most common and fatal disease among the inhabitants of New-York State and New-York City; and,

Whereas, Tuberculosis has been shown to be an infectious disease, and transmitted solely through direct communication from diseased animals, or man, to the healthy; and,

Whereas, Tuberculosis has been proved by the investigations of the Tuberculosis Commission of the State Board of Health to be very prevalent among dairy cattle in New-York State; and,

Whereas, There is abundant evidence that the milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis of different organs of the body, and particularly from tuberculosis of the mammary glands, frequently contains tubercular bacilli, and is capable of producing tuberculosis in animals fed with it; and,

Whereas, There is every reason to believe that tuberculosis in human beings, and especially in invalids, infants, and young children, is frequently caused by drinking the milk from tuberculous cows; and,

Whereas, Experience has shown that it is possible with certainty to detect the existence of tuberculosis in cattle by the use of the tuberculin test; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this committee no subject is of greater sanitary importance than that pertaining to the suppression of tuberculosis in man and animals; and,

Whereas, The report of the work of the Tuberculosis Commission and the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Board of Health, made under the special appropriations for the investigation of the subject by the Legislatures in 1893-94-95, have proved and have shown that it has been successful within the limits set by meagre appropriations, and have clearly demonstrated, as has the experience in other States, that half-way measures cannot lead to the eradication of this disease, and have emphasized the absolute necessity for far more liberal appropriations for this purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of his Excellency, the Governor of this State, and of the Legislature be directed to the great sanitary importance of these investigations, and that they be petitioned to make sufficient appropriations during the present session of the Legislature to satisfactorily prosecute them; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in order to secure the results already obtained and continue the work for the current fiscal year, such appropriation should, in the opinion of this committee, be not less than $300,000.

These resolutions were signed by Daniel Lewis, M. D.; A. H. Doty, Health Officer of this Port; Owen Cassidy of Havana, representing the State Board of Health, and by Charles L. Wilson, George B. Fowler, M. D.; T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., and Herman M. Biggs, M. D., of the City Board of Health.

The conference committees yesterday further adopted a circular for public distribution on the question of tuberculosis in cattle and its relations to the public health, and referred it to the State Board of Health for action.

The resolutions adopted will be presented to the Legislature and another meeting will be called by the committee some day before the end of the present month.

Capt. John L. Brewer Arrested.

Capt. John L. Brewer, the champion pigeon shot, formerly of Bridgeton, N. J., was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a complaint made by the McPherson Furniture Company of Bridgeton. Its claim is that about a year ago Brewer bought several hundred dollars' worth of furniture, upon which it held a chattel mortgage. Soon thereafter, it alleges, he sold it, failing to pay off the mortgage.

Brewer was indicted by the Cumberland County Grand Jury, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He denied his guilt and was remanded until to-day to await the arrival of a certified copy of the indictment and some one who can identify Brewer as the man indicted.

The Wife's Confession

Copyright, 1896, by Sir Walter Besant and W. H. Pollock.

A PARLOR PLAY.

By SIR WALTER BESANT and WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

LORD AVENEL, in shooting dress, aged twenty-seven.
LADY AVENEL, newly married, aged twenty.
CHARLIE VERNON, Second Lieutenant, First Royal Gloucesters, aged twenty-one.
MARTIN, the butler.

ACT I.

SCENE.

Breakfast room in Lord Avenel's country house. Butler discovered. He arranges chairs, smooths the table cloth, puts newspapers at the back of Lord Avenel's chair. Takes bundle of letters from a tray on the sideboard and lays them before three chairs.

Butler. Here's the lot, and a pretty lot it is. Glad I'm not his Lordship's secretary. Answering all these letters every day would kill me in a week. Give me my pantry and the silver and I ask no better lot. For his Lordship—one, two—(counts)—twenty-four letters, with a parcel. (Takes up small parcel tied with red tape and sealed, looks at it, feels it, weighs it, presses it.) Marked "Immediate." Looks like as if it had paper inside of it. More reading—more writing. That pore young man, the secretary. Some folks are greatly to be pitied. Now my lady's letters. One, two—here's a scented one—something sweet from another lady—great ladies love each other a vast deal more than my friends in the servants' hall. Here's a tradesman's bill, I take it. Her ladyship isn't in a hurry to pay her bills, but give her time, give her time. What's the use of being a Countess if you can't get time? One, two, (counts,) eleven letters, mostly invitations. Pleasure is a weary business. Give me my pantry and my silver. Hullo! Here's a rummy start! The last letter for my Lady is just exactly in the same handwriting as the packet for my Lord! Odd, ain't it? (Compares them.) Great square hand—same s's; same t's; same—well, it doesn't matter to me. Here's the Captain's letters—one—that's a woman's handwriting. The Captain has a way with him. Another letter—and another—and—dash my buttons! If this isn't the rummiest go! Why—this letter is written in the same handwriting as the other two. It must be a hospital letter—or a church restoring—or a permanent incapable—well—well—(lays down letters before Lieutenant's chair.)

(Enter Charlie Vernon.)

Vernon. Her ladyship down yet?

Butler. Not yet, Sir. Your letters, Sir. (Puts them on tray and hands them. Lieut. Vernon snatches the letter whose handwriting has astonished the butler, puts the rest in his pocket, and tears this one open and reads hurriedly.)

Vernon. The devil!

(Butler, with impassive face, goes on smoothing tablecloth, setting knives and forks in proper places, pokes fire.)

(Vernon walks up and down the room with vexation.)

(Butler walks round the table critically. Exit.)

Vernon. (Reads the letter again.) "Since you have given me no answer to my first letter and none to my second, I shall prove to you that I can bite as well as bark. I have sent all the love letters that you have been writing to Lady Avenel to his Lordship. You will have an opportunity of explaining things to him—I understand that you are his guest. This will make the business all the pleasanter for you." This is a pretty business. Why the devil didn't Isabel destroy the confounded letters when we broke it off? This person is a woman, clearly; an uneducated woman—where is Isabel? Why doesn't she come down in proper time for breakfast? Oh! confound the thing! What am I to say? There's no date, I know there's no date on any of the letters. He will think they were written yesterday!

(Enter Lady Avenel.)

Lady A. Good morning, Charlie. Have you got any letters this morning—anything from Clarice?

Vernon. I haven't looked—yet. I've had something else to think about.

Lady A. What is the matter, my dear boy? You look worried.

Vernon. I am worried. Look here, Isabel—you remember two years ago when I thought that you were in love with me—

Lady A. (coldly.) Well? This is hardly the place for these reminiscences, is it?

Vernon. Yes—I—know—but—There were letters—I wrote you—a lot of letters—

Lady A. What about them? I dare say there were—I remember, now, that there were.

Vernon. Where are they? Did you burn them?

Lady A. Burn them? Burn them? I forget—No—I believe they are where they were then—in my old desk—in my boudoir.

Vernon—Go and look.

Lady A. (Runs out and returns immediately.) They are gone!

Vernon. They are stolen. Do you know this handwriting?

Lady A. It is a common, illiterate hand; but I think it is the writing of my last maid, whom I had to send away.

Vernon. Read the letter.

Lady A. (Reads it.) Charlie! Good heavens! What does the wretched woman mean?

Vernon. None of my letters have dates. She believes and she hopes that Lord Avenel will believe that they were written yesterday. (Looks casually at Isabel's cover where there are her letters.) See! Here is a letter for you in the same writing. (Hands it.)

"What Does the Wretched Woman Mean?"

Lady A. (Reads.) "Madam, I have sent your lover's letters to your husband for him to read. I hope you will all three be pleased."

Vernon. Where is your husband?

Lady A. I suppose he is dressing. What are we to do?

Vernon. There isn't much left to do, is there? I must explain the whole truth—secret engagement—found it to be a mistake—if he will only believe it. How long is it since the last letter was written?

Lady A. Two years—a year before I was married.

Vernon. They were rather strongly worded letters, Isabel—I remember that I thought myself madly in love with you. It was because I had known you from childhood, I suppose.

Lady A. I suppose so. Otherwise it would have been impossible, of course.

Vernon. Isabel! As if I could mean that—But it was a mistake, wasn't it? And I've been in love several times since then—

Lady A. And I've been in love once—and only once—in my life—and it isn't with you, my dear boy.

Vernon. And now we've got to pay the piper. Avenel is a fiery man—Isabel—and perhaps he's a jealous man—It's all very well to explain, but it's a thing that may rankle.

Lady A. I have been wrong—Charlie—It is all my fault. I ought to have explained long ago. But—I—I was ashamed. I could not bear to think that even a mistake had been made. I ought to have destroyed the letters, and told him everything. Then, if he chose—he might have—sent me away—Oh! I was so foolish—so foolish—

Vernon. It was a thousand pities, Isabel, that you did not burn those letters.

Lady A. I forgot them. They were lying in my desk—I was so happy that I forgot them. I never looked at them. What do they matter to me—now?

Vernon. Nothing—nothing—as you say. Yet—a thousand pities—

Lady A. And then that detestable woman found them and—and—I wonder if my husband has those letters yet.

Vernon. There are his letters of the day—(turns them over) And, Isabel, there is her handwriting—(Takes up packet) See—the packet. There are the letters!

Lady A. Let me see (Takes the packet). Yes—It is her handwriting. There is no doubt. This packet contains the letters. (She holds the packet in her hand. They look at each other in silence.)

Vernon. What is in your thoughts, Isabel?

Lady A. Tell me.

Vernon. If this packet were dropped in the fire: if it were taken quietly away—in my pocket—

Lady A. Hush! Charlie! Hush!

Vernon. (Takes the packet out of her hands) These letters are mine, really, because I wrote them. Let me have them back, Isabel. Then no harm can possibly come to you. It is for your own sake, Isabel.

Lady A. No—no—

Vernon. They are stolen letters. They were stolen from your desk by that accursed woman, your maid. Put them back in your desk—and in the fire afterwards. (Offers her the packet.)

"I Shall Tell Him Everything."

Lady A. No—no. That was my temptation—those were my most unworthy thoughts, Charlie—my old friend—my old playfellow—my brother—would you help me to deceive my husband again?

Vernon. You have never yet deceived him.

Lady A. I have not told him of things that he ought to have known. And now he is to find out—to be told by a woman who will give the thing all the coloring that belongs to her depraved imagination. I have deceived him. But I will not deceive him any more.

Vernon. Take the packet then. Put it among his letters. Then farewell to your happiness, Isabel. Think! A revengeful woman seeks to injure you in that point which you will feel the most keenly—the point of honor—All you have to do is to put that packet in the fire.

Lady A. I will not, then. Whatever happens, I will not deceive my husband again.

(Enter Martin.)

Butler. My Lord have sent for his letters, my Lady. By your leave, my Lady. (Sweeps them on a tray—looks about.) I beg your Ladyship's pardon—There was a sealed packet—I noticed it among the letters—I don't see it here.

Lady A. It is this packet that you are looking for.

Butler. Thank you, my Lady. (Stoops and picks it up.) (Aside) It's the packet as has the same writing as her letters and his. (Exit Martin.)

Vernon. Well—The die is cast. He has now got the letters.

Lady A. Yes—He has got the letters. He will learn for the first time that his wife has received love letters from another man.

Vernon. A pleasing discovery. What shall you do, Isabel?

Lady A. I shall tell him everything—confess all that there is to confess.

Vernon. Come—there isn't much, really—Boy and girl business, at the worst. We thought we were in love, and we wrote burning letters—pity they were quite so burning—pity women can't burn things (pettishly.) Heavens! What a heap of mischief would be saved if women would burn things!

Lady A. Since I was so foolish as not to burn these letters, I have a pleasant quarter of an hour before me. Now, Charlie, it's no good getting savage. Leave me for a few minutes with my husband. Go away. You have got a telegram to send, or a letter to post, or something—You have gone to the stables—Go now. Come back in a quarter of a hour.

Vernon. And then?

Lady A. You will be guided by circumstances. Above all things, remember that you have nothing to conceal and nothing to be ashamed of.

Vernon. And you, Isabel—have you nothing to be afraid of? (Exit Vernon.)

(To Be Continued.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PRIMITIVE WAYS . F COUNTING.

THE NUMBER CONCEPT. Its Origin and Development. By Levi Leonard Conant. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

How did man first learn to count? There never has been yet met any tribe, however barbarous, that did not have some conception of numbers, and it would have been impossible that it should have been otherwise. The knowledge might have been limited, but there always was some beginning to what we designate as "counting." There might have been exceeding poverty in numeration, because there are fairly well presented facts that some savage tribes do not apparently go beyond two or three. Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that if there may be no verbal expression on the part of the people to give a word for a numeral beyond three, the ideas of other numbers must have existed. Man cannot be of a less celebral power than are the lower animals, and so at the very beginning there must have originated in his brain certain powers of numeration. The primitive conception of numbers must have been fundamental with human thought.

Sir John Lubbock tells of a crow some men wanted to shoot. The bird was wary. So as to deceive the crow, two men stalked that bird. The crow had seen the two men. One walked past the crow; the other hid himself. But the crow was not to be fooled, and kept her distance. Then three men tried it, and two men passed her. She was not to be so caught. Then six men tried to fool her, and five walked past her. The sixth man could have shot her from his place of concealment. Thence the inference was drawn that beyond four or five the crow's power of counting was lost. But we hardly think that this is proved. Lichtenberg had a nightingale. He fed it on mealworms, one at a time, giving it three. When it had taken the third worm, it knew its feast was over, and did not come back for more. Gatton tells in his birdnesting experiences how when a nest contains four eggs he might take one and the bird did not seem to mind it, but if he took two eggs, then the bird destroyed its nest. There are some curious facts having to do with the solitary wasp, who, when feeding its young with caterpillars, gives them a certain number, ten or fifteen or twenty-four, as the case may be, and not another caterpillar. It does look as if there was in all animals an innate perception of numbers. We may not inquire how animals manage that much.

With man conditions are different. Here there is room for research, and to this subject Mr. Conant devotes himself. The one primitive method of counting which seems to have been almost universal and throughout all time is the finger method. The child always begins in that way. All research among civilized people has tended to confirm this view. There are some exceptions, such as are found among certain forest tribes of Brazil, where the joints of the fingers are used instead of the finger tips or fingers themselves. There are many devices for numeration, as the use of sticks, pebbles, shells, notches cut in sticks, marks with chalk, making knots on a string, but back of them all is the finger system.

Generally, the method of finger counting has a certain degree of uniformity. "One" is the little finger of the left hand, and the thumb is "five." After that there are many variations. Sometimes the same hand is counted over twice for "ten"—or it is the right hand which marks the "ten." In a public school of Worcester, Mass., out of 206 children, 75 began with the little finger, and 149 with the thumb. So the law of primitive counting is by no means fixed. Generally, however, it is the little finger of the left hand which designates "one," and the reason for it is that the right hand is more in use than the left hand. A left-handed child, however, would use the thumb of his right hand for the number "one."

As to the position of the hand, it is generally open, but the Indians of the West, as the Zuñis, according to Cushing, close the hand, clinch the fingers, and then lift them up one by one, when counting. But there may be more than the fingers counted. In the Torres Straits the natives count to "five" on the fingers of the left hand, and then stop, neglecting the right hand, and express from six to ten by touching and naming their left whist, left shoulder, left breast, and sternum.

In the East, methods of counting by means of the fingers, or the expression of numbers, is still in vogue, and by people who are fairly well civilized. When two Eastern men bargain as to what price one is willing to give and the other to take, there is no noisy howling out of figures or quotations, as in a Stock Exchange. The entire business is carried on silently and invisibly, by touch alone. Under a shawl or a bit of cloth, buyer and seller place their hands, and certain portions of the fingers, and the fingers themselves, when touched, indicate the figures and even the fractions—and so the bargaining is satisfactorily concluded.

To add, to subtract, to multiply, to divide, do require a certain degree of intellectual development, and these call for abstract processes of thought. Such conditions must have always existed. Fruits never could have been gathered nor a haul of fish made that there were not divisions made—and subtractions. Artificial aids must have been used. Beginning with the fingers, then came sticks or pebbles, and other reminders. We keep tally to-day, and the old exchequer methods were only abandoned in England sixty years ago. We may not use the abacus to-day, but it is nevertheless a very handy thing for calculation. As the author states it:

> In the elaborate calculating machines of the present, such as are used by life insurance actuaries and others having difficult computations to make, we have the extreme of development in the direction of artificial aid to reckoning. But instead of appearing merely as an extraneous aid to a defective intelligence, it now presents itself as a machine so complex that a high degree of intellectual power is required for the mere grasp of its construction and method of working.

As to the limits to which the number system extends among uncivilized races, many curious facts are shown. In some cases there is not any apparent idea of numbers, and this we might deem at first sight as almost imbecility—in fact, an entire want of an appreciation of numbers. That is only, however, as far as verbal expression goes. After "one" among the Chiquitos of Brazil there might come instead of "two" some word meaning "many." With some South American natives three and four are the limits. The Guachi reach five. A number of tribes can count up to four, and the majority of Australians and Tasmanians can go no further. Be it understood in all this, that if the word for five is wanting, that does not mean that if a native had six shells shown him, he would not understand that six was one more than five, but that he has not coined a word for six. Mentally, however, the Australian is lower than the North or South American aboriginal. Dr. Franz Boas, who lived with the Eskimos, says he never met a native Eskimo who could count above fifteen. If we might say that the lower the scale of civilization the feebler is the number sense, we might, however, be led into an error. Sometimes we find savage races than can count up to 10,000, but whether this arises from contact with traders we do not know.

The faculty of numeration is apparently dormant only. The growth, then, of the number sense keeps pace with the growth of intelligence. The Tonga people have numerals up to 100,000, and the Fingoes, Tombus, and many South African native negroes can count as high as a million. Talents vary, as may be seen from this. Even clever men are deficient in the power of considering what are numeric values, and it is a well-authenticated fact that Leigh Hunt never could grasp the meaning of a multiplication table, much less repeat it.

We have our own perfected system of numeration, and we express great totals by means of certain signs. We say, "It is just one hundred miles from this place to another." Can we comprehend precisely a distance of 60,000,000,000 miles from one star to another? What understanding have we of 700,000,000 of bushels of wheat? We talk glibly of a fortune of $5,000,000 or of the much greater figures of the late loan, and are not much better off in comprehending what they are exactly than is the child who, "with its arms about its mother's neck, informs her with perfect gravity and sincerity, that he loves 'her a million bushels.'" De Quincey, always shrewdly observant, when he was in Wales asked an elderly man how many people he thought would be at Carnarvon, where a festival was to be held. "What number?" rejoined the person addressed. "What number? Well, really, now I should reckon perhaps a matter of 4,000,000."

As to the sounds of such words which indicate numbers, we must beware of a tendency of asserting kinship because of resemblance. There can be no possible kinship between the English and the Babusessé of Central Africa; and yet, in Babusessé, "five atano" is our 5, and "ten kumi" is our 10. The original meaning of one, two, three, or of ein, swei, drei, is lost. In savage languages we may some time discover a clue which tells of development, but not in the sounds of the numerals of civilization.

There are some strange ways of getting at 10 among savages. In Algonquin 9 was "cangasivi," or the incomplete 10. In British Columbia 8 is 10-2 and 9 is 10-1. The Malays construct 8 and 9 in precisely the same way. They strangely carry this method of subtraction even further back, and their 6 is 10-4. Among certain African races this method of numeration by subtraction is puzzling. In the Yoruba, 360 is 400-40, and 460 is 500-40.

Some of the systems are not alone highly ingenious, but perfectly logical. The Nicaraguan native, having reached 100, calls it "guhamba," or "the great 10." And so, 400 is the great 40. In Dakota 1,000,000 is "kick ta o-pong wa tunkah," the great 1,000. We try to do something of that kind by the term "one gross," which means a great dozen, or 12 times 12.

Complications arise which are awkward when distinct words are not invented for numbers, but brought about by additions, so in Malagasy 1832 is expressed by not less than six words, containing thirty-eight letters and meaning 2 plus 30 plus 800 plus 1,000. In Sioux, according to Schoolcraft, twenty-nine is "wick a chimen ne nompah sam pah nep e chu wink a." The Hebrew language has a short way of expressing certain numerals. Thus 20 is the plural of the word meaning ten—as eser, 10; eserino, 20, or shesh, 6, and sheshshim, 60. Studying the Japanese numbers, Mr. Conant says they are the most remarkable ones he has ever examined. They defy "any attempt to trace the process of reasoning which led to their adoption." Fractional values have fancy names, as "very fine thread," "sand grain," "dust," and even "very vague." Large numbers seem derived from words like "an enormous number" or "a capital city." Some kind of memoria technia was probably at the bottom of it all.

Mr. Conant's volume shows the result of a vast amount of research and is a monument of industry. The author justly compares his study to that of the geologist, who, finding rounded pebbles by the seashore, wonders whence they were derived, because, through attrition, all semblance to their original form is lost. There is, then, a point where both the anthropologist and philologist must pause, "and leave everything beyond to speculations of those who delight in nothing else so much as in pure theory."

FLORENTINE ART.

THE FLORENTINE PAINTERS OF THE RENAISSANCE: With an Index to Their Works. By Bernhard Berenson, Author of "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance," "Lorenzo Lotto: An Essay in Constructive Criticism," &c. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Here are fewer than 100 pages of text outside the index, and within such narrow space the very essence and joy of the art of Florence. Mr. Berenson belongs to what is popularly called "the Morelli school" of art criticism; but added to the scientific methods which he employs are rare charm of presentation and deep insight into the springs of artistic production; and he frequently escapes from his close reasoning by brilliant flashes of appreciation, all the more apparent because of his restraint of style. The series to which his present book belongs is, according to the publisher's note, "an endeavor to interpret each school of painting in such a way that the reader may be able not only to grasp its historical development but also to enjoy it aesthetically and with discrimination."

Any series or any one book of a series that accomplishes this object must be a more or less remarkable work of criticism. Had the idea fallen into the hands of incompetent or commonplace writers for its working out it would have been worse than useless. But Mr. Berenson, so far from being either incompetent or commonplace, adds an interest to his subject that brings it home to the painter as well as to the public, invested with a new value and a richer meaning. Giotto, Masaccio, Leonardo, Michelangelo—these are mines of wealth to the critic, but they are also pitfalls for insufficiency. Mr. Berenson writes of them only on their critical side. Dates of birth and death, and the names of their pictures are relegated to an index, the value of which is most evident to the expert. There is nothing in the line of anecdote, no hint of that wearisome O of Giotto, no discussion of minor personal attributes, no gossip, no Vasari, only pure, informing and inspiring criticism, grasping the significance and neglecting the insignificance of the Florentine art of the Renaissance. This boiling down of criticism to the essentials is the chief mark of the advance that has been made in this field within the last quarter of a century. To realize the difference between the new and the old one has only to turn back to Taine's chapters on the Florentine school in his volumes on Italy, in which the intellectual conceptions, often just as well as noble, have to struggle through a mist of words. The purpose of Mr. Berenson's craft is to make one word supply the meaning of many—hence his "tactile values," a term that requires and receives explanation, but that, once explained, adds a new instrument of expression to the reader's vocabulary, and should be valued accordingly.

After Mr. Berenson and his reader are, as he says, "of one mind" concerning the meaning of the terms he uses, he is free to develop his point of view, with which all highly trained artists must agree if they are permitted to substitute in their own minds a roundabout rendering of the same idea in their own familiar language of planes, surfaces, and values. "Without due appreciation of its appeal to our 'tactile imagination,' it would be impossible," Mr. Berenson says, "to do justice to Florentine painting. We should lose ourselves in admiration of its 'teaching,' or perchance of its historical importance—as if historical importance were synonymous with artistic significance!—but we should never realize what artistic idea haunted the minds of its great men, and never understand why, at a date so early, it became academic." The hunting of the idea personal to the painter and characteristic of the school is Mr. Berenson's absorbing occupation; he follows it scientifically where he can, but always with a keenness of intention that, however much it may be helped by a method, is an endowment and not an acquisition. The final paragraph of the chapter on Giotto is characteristic of what we may call Mr. Berenson's more technical manner. "This then," he writes, "is Giotto's claim to everlasting appreciation as an artist: that his thorough-going sense for the significant in the visible world enabled him so to represent things that we realize his representations more completely than we would realize the things themselves, thus giving us that confirmation of our sense of capacity which is so great a source of pleasure." More delightful and more expressive of Mr. Berenson's personal view is the charming appreciation of Fra Angelico:

> Simple though he was as a person, simple and one-sided as was his message, as a product he was singularly complex. He was the typical painter of the transition from Mediaeval to Renaissance. The sources of his feelings are in the Middle Ages, but he enjoys his feelings in a way which is almost modern; and almost modern also are his means of expression. We are too apt to forget this transitional character of his, and, ranking him with the moderns, we count against him every awkwardness of action and every lack of articulation in his figures. Yet both in action and in articulation he made great progress upon his precursors—so great that, but for Masaccio, who completely surpassed him, we should value him as an innovator. Moreover, he was not only the first Italian to paint a landscape that can be identified (a view of Lake Trasimeno from Cortona) but the first to communicate a sense of the pleasantness of nature. How readily we feel the freshness and Springtime gayety of his gardens in the frescoes of the "Annunciation" and the "Noli Me Tangere" at San Marco!

Who would not willingly go to the study of art, even as a Philistine, with such a guidebook in hand—for a guidebook is precisely what this little volume is meant to be. The same firm touch parts the petty from the great with one or two illuminating sentences of explanation. "Filippa's strongest impulse was not toward the pre-eminently artistic one of re-creation, but rather toward expression, and, within that field, toward the expression of the pleasant, genial, spiritually comfortable feelings of ordinary life. His real place is with the genre painters; only his genre was of the soul, as that of others—of Benozzo Gozzoli, for example, was of the body. Hence a sin of his own, scarcely less pernicious than that of the naturalists, and cloying to boot—expression at any cost." There has been no phrase that so perfectly describes a certain type of painting as the phrase "genre of the soul."

It would be absurd to attempt to sum up the many excellences of this amusingly modest little handbook. One is tempted to say, in the language of advertisement, that "no one should be without it"; it is certainly safe to say that no one interested, however slightly, in the art of the past, should fail to read it, and its low price brings it within reach of many readers. The frontispiece is a head, "possibly by Verocchio," very charming in rendering, and excellently reproduced.

LIBERATION FROM PARTY MACHINERY

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. By John R. Commons. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

It is almost invariably the case that at the close of every session of a State Legislature thanks are given that an adjournment has been taken, and that the power of the body to do harm has ceased. Members of the dominant party join with those of the minority party in searching through the past to discover when a more evil-disposed Legislature has existed, and reputable citizens join with the newspapers in expressing their distrust of their lawmakers.

This distrust has been far-reaching, and from time to time has led to Constitutional changes by which the powers of State and City Legislatures have been so clipped and trmmed that they offer slight inducements to men of ability and honesty of purpose who are ambitious to create reputations in matters political.

As the powers of the legislative bodies have been contracted, until, as in some instances, the legislators have been shorn of all real power, the powers of Governors, Mayors, Judges, and administrative boards have been correspondingly increased—and the people have been well pleased with the changes that they have thus effected, even though they have changed their form of government, without, perhaps, really intending to do so.

To place legislative powers where they belong and to have the various elements in the body politic properly represented is a matter of the utmost importance, and is one to which much of the best thought of our time has been given.

Former representative assemblies contained many of the best men of the day—men who were honored leaders of the people—but to-day if even one such man is elected to a State or Municipal Legislature it causes surprise and comment, as a usual thing, and then he is left to the unhappy predicament in which his friends have placed him—he is voted down upon nearly every occasion and his measure for improving the condition of the people are smothered in committee.

The thought that has been expended in efforts to discover a means by which really representative men of the highest class in each element of society may be elected to legislative bodies is very great, and although it has accomplished somewhat, its effect is as yet scarcely perceptible. It has had two great obstacles to combat—the firmly-rooted idea of rule by party, and the united efforts of all party leaders so to control the election machinery that independent or reform movements may not place their candidates before the people in a way that they can be voted for.

The need for minority representation that is felt to-day did not exist at the outset of our Government, because party lines were not so closely drawn and King Caucus did not rule. Representative assemblies were devised to meet certain social ends; they sprang from historical conditions. It is in the changing character of these ends and conditions that the modern problems of representation have arisen, and it is to bring a knowledge of these changed conditions to all thoughtful men that Prof. Commons has presented his work to the public.

He is a strong believer in a proportional representation. Through its means he sees the ultimate liberation of the voter from the rule of the party machine, the destruction of the spoils system, and a political condition that will be as nearly an ideal one as it is possible to conceive. He argues for the plan adopted by the American Proportional Representation League, of which he was the founder, and illustrates his argument by examples that will appeal to all who give his work the consideration that it deserves. The plan that the league adopted at Saratoga in 1895 embodies his idea.

> Under it each voter shall have as many votes as there are persons to be elected, which he may distribute as he chooses among the candidates, giving not more than one vote to any one candidate, votes thus specifically given to be known as "individual votes," and each such vote shall count individually for the candidate receiving the same, and for the ticket to which the candidate belongs. In case a voter does not use the total number of votes to which he is entitled by specifying that number of candidates, the remainder of his votes, to be known as "ticket votes," shall be counted for any ticket as a whole, provided he designates such ticket by title; otherwise only the "individual votes" shall be counted.
>
> In determining the results the total number of valid votes cast for all tickets shall be divided by the number of candidates to be elected; the quotient, ignoring fractions, to be known as the "unit of representation." The total numbers of such votes cast for each ticket shall be severally divided by the unit of representation, and each such ticket shall be entitled to a number of representatives equal to the quotient thus obtained, ignoring fractions. If the sum of such quotients be less than the number of persons to be elected, the ticket having the largest remainder after the division aforesaid shall be entitled to an additional representative; thereafter the ticket having the second largest remainder, and so on, until the whole number is chosen. When there is a vacancy in any seat, the candidate who received in the general election the greatest number of votes after the last one elected, in the party or group within which the vacancy has occurred, is to be considered as having been chosen to fill it. He would use a blanket ballot, with party tickets in parallel columns.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Fire and Sword in the Sudan.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF FIGHTING AND SERVING THE DERVISHES, 1879-1895.

BY SLATIN PASHA, formerly Governor of Darfur. 8vo, fully illustrated, and with maps and plans; 630 pages, $5.00.

One of the books of the year.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

The narrative is one of thrilling interest, and of great historical value.—N. Y. Sun.

It would be hard to name a fictitious narrative of more thrilling interest than this true story of Slatin Pasha's captivity in the Sudan.—The London Standard.

A truly remarkable volume.—London Times.

Most comprehensive, yet published on the Sudan.—London News.

One of the most interesting books of the past decade.—London Telegraph.

He tells his story in a conversational way, and before you have got far into the book you become intensely absorbed and find it simply impossible to lay it down.—N. Y. Herald.

EDWARD ARNOLD,

Publisher, 70 Fifth Ave., New-York.

LITERARY NOTES.

—During the present month the Messrs. Harper publish the following works: "Out of Town," a series of stories or sketches dealing with types of suburban residents, the author's name being withheld, and the numerous illustrations by Rosina Emmet Sherwood; "Venezuela: a Land Where It's Always Summer," by William Eleroy Curtis; "Tommy Toddles," by Albert Lee; "The Hand of Ethelberta," (new edition,) by Thomas Hardy; "The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst," a novel, by W. Pett Ridge, author of "A Clever Wife"; "The Evolution of Woman," shown in a series of forty-four drawings, by Harry Whitney McVickar, and "The Bicyclers, and Three Other Farces," by John Kendrick Bangs.

—On the list of Spring books to be issued by the Messrs. Crowell are these: "State Railroad Control," with a history of its development in Iowa, by Frank H. Dixon, Ph. D., Assistant in Political Economy, University of Michigan; "Southern Side Lights," a picture of social and economic life in the South during a generation before the war, by Edward Ingle; "Taxation and Taxes in the United States Under the Internal Revenue System," by Frederic C. Howe; "Prophecy; or, Speaking for God," by Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, D. D.; "The White Rocks," a novel, from the French of Edouard Rod, and "Camilla," a novel, from the Swedish and Danish of Richert von Koch.

—"Green Gates," is the title of a story of New-York and Long Island country life, written by Katharine McCheever Meredith, which is soon to be published by the Messrs. Appleton.

—A London paper announces that the letters of Hans von Bülow, the pianist, are to be translated into English. The first two volumes of the work recently appeared in German, and the second two are in preparation. Von Bülow has much to say of Wagner, whom he called the most admirable of men, and of Liszt. He was connected with both by marriage.

—An English translation is coming out soon of "Moltke's Letters to His Wife," with portraits of several members of Moltke's family.

—The Messrs. Appleton report that Stephen Crane's admired story of the war, "The Red Badge of Bondage," is already in its fourth edition.

—Emmanuel Arago, whose eighty-four years have not dimmed the clearness of his fine eyes, has written five or six volumes of his reminiscences. The date of their publication is in the air, but his friends have heard passages from them. His memory goes back to a day when he went into the room of his father, François Arago, Director of the Observatoire. His father lifted him in his arms to kiss him, but dropped him without kissing him at the report of a volley of musketry from the square. Marshal Ney had been shot and killed.

—Joseph Gibert is to edit a new magazine, "Le Livre: Revue de Bibliophilie et de Bibliographie." He explains: "One of these two words signifies delicate and passionate love for beautiful books; the other the impeccable science of all books, beautiful or ugly. The bibliophilist is an artist, the bibliographer is a savant; one is the lover of the ideal, the other is the husband of reality."

—Prince Lobanoff, Grand Chancellor of Russia, will soon publish a "Dictionnaire des Emigrés," in the compilation of which he has been at work for twenty years. It contains a list of the French families that sought refuge in Germany, England, and Russia during the Revolution.

—A monument to Louis Veuillot, whom Lemaitre describes as "La Bruyère seasoned with vitriol," is to be erected in the chapel of Saint-Labre at the Sacred Heart Cathedral. The sculptor is Léon Fagel.

—Albert Malet, a pupil of the Ecole Normale, favored by Lavisse, was selected by the French Government three years ago, at the request of the Servian Regents, to teach diplomacy to the young King Alexander. Malet has made of the lessons which he gave two volumes, the first of which is to be published soon.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"MY MASCOT." A Collection of Valuable Receipts. By Marie Long. 8vo. Boston: Sabra Publishing Company.

A HISTORY OF AURICULAR CONFESSION AND INDULGENCES IN THE LATIN CHURCH. By Henry Charles Lea, LL. D. Vol. I., Confession and Absolution. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

A HANDBOOK OF GREEK SCULPTURE. By Ernest A. Gardner. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPEDIA. 12mo. New-York: John B. Alden.

SMOKE. A Novel. By Evan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE LYRIC POEMS OF THOMAS CAMPION. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

Trading on Mining Exchange.

Trading at the new Mining Exchange yesterday reached 104,700 shares, of which 39,400 were in Old Gold, at 5¾ to 6½ cents; 39,300 in Gold Hill, at 16 to 21 cents; 7,900 in Little Carlisle, at 4 to 4¼ cents, and 6,900 in Colorado Grant, at 20 to 21 cents. The Directors are busy trying to adjust the affairs of the Exchange to meet the demands of members. Meetings will be held daily until this work shall be accomplished. Sales under each call now include many small lots, which, brokers say, indicate orders from persons who believe the opportunity good to deal in mining stock in a modest way. Small-lot sales are almost wholly in stocks for which quotations are received every morning and afternoon from Denver.

MR. SAGE AGAIN LOSES

Continued from Page 9.

ferred to were taken to portions of what the Justice did charge and to parts of what he refused on request to charge.

In its general scope and purport the rule of liability as declared by the General Term was announced, but in one respect with a radical modification. Instead of adhering to the views of the appellate branch of the court the trial Judge instructed the Jury that the burden of proof was on the plaintiff from the beginning to the end of the case on every issue, thereby compelling the plaintiff to prove that his injuries were greater than those he would have sustained had his position not been changed by the alleged act of the defendant. This ruling, binding as it did the plaintiff to a more rigorous one than was deemed by the General Term necessary to the maintenance of the action, is made the subject of an argument which will be considered in another connection. In other respects the charge accords with what the General Term had previously held.

The jury was told that the action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of what, if it happened at all, was technically an assault; that if the defendant placed his hands on the plaintiff and drew or moved him to a different position from that he previously occupied, that act was an assault. It was submitted as a question of fact whether that was done so as to cause a material change in the plaintiff's position. If the jury found it was not done, they were told the defendant was entitled to the verdict. They were also instructed that if the defendant did move the plaintiff involuntarily, that is to say, without a formed intention to do so, he would not be responsible, and that particular part of the charge was emphasized and illustrated by an example of what constituted an unintentional and involuntary act. The jury was further instructed that Mr. Sage was in no wise responsible for the explosion or its effects, but that they must be satisfied that the plaintiff's injuries resulted from Sage's act. This general outline of the charge shows that it was much more favorable to the defendant than under the views of the General Term he could have anticipated.

With the single exception of the so-called shifting of the burden of proof, the charge was entirely correct in the main features referred to, and if there were an error in that particular it was greatly to the advantage of Mr. Sage. The Judge did not charge that a mere technical assault entitled the plaintiff to recover substantial damages. He merely said it gave a right of action and expressly stated: "The question of damages is an entirely different one. For such an assault the damages may be merely nominal."

No Material Error in the Charge.

Exceptions appear in the case to particular phrases and language of the Trial Judge in charging the jury and in reply to remarks of counsel made in connection with those exceptions. Wherever the exception appeared to indicate that the instruction to which it referred was obscure or incomplete or might be construed in a different sense from that intended by the Judge, a correction or explanation was given, and we find no material error in anything said by the court concerning those matters.

Where reference was made by the court to the testimony of witnesses it was done with fairness and substantial accuracy.

Concerning the defendant's requests to charge and the rulings of the court upon them, we find that most of them, and almost all of the vital ones, were charged in the exact language in which they were presented by counsel. Some requests were modified, and properly so; some were so multifarious as to justify a refusal to charge them. The fourteenth request is an important one, and embraced all the elements of liability. It was refused only in form. The court had charged fully and completely in its own way every element of that request, and, having done so, was not bound to repeat, parrot-like, the words of counsel or to reiterate in other forms the clear and pointed instructions already given.

Having critically examined the charge and the requests of the defendant and the rulings of the court upon them, we are unable to say that any error by which the jury could have been misled or wrongly advised is made to appear. By separating certain remarks of the court from their context and considering them dissociated from antecedent or subsequent utterances, it is easy to predicate error of what was said; but, taking the charge and instructions and rulings on requests to charge as an entirety, we think the defendant has no just grievance, and no wrong was done him in the submission of the cause by the court to the jury.

Competency of the Jury Sustained.

Recurring to the earliest stage of the trial, the learned counsel for the defendant insists upon the validity of exceptions taken to the rulings of the court as to the qualifications of jurors. By the Code of Civil Procedure, the Justice at Circuit was the trier of all questions concerning the fitness and competency of jurors, and his determination thereupon is reviewable under exception in the same manner as a decision of an issue of fact.

Mr. Putnam was called and examined as to his qualifications for service on the panel. He was evidently an intelligent and discriminating man. In answer to a question put by the defendant's counsel, he stated that he might have some reluctance to decide in favor of the defendant because of sympathy. Thereupon he was challenged "for bias." Prior to the answer referred to, Mr. Putnam had said that he would as willingly render a verdict for the defendant as for the plaintiff if the evidence warranted it. Whereupon the defendant's counsel said: "I am not speaking of the evidence now," thus plainly putting his subsequent question on an entirely different footing.

Then the Justice, in order to ascertain exactly what was the state of mind of the proposed juror, and that he might decide the question he was obliged to determine, asked: "Are you satisfied in your own mind that, disregarding sympathy and everything else, and any reluctance you may have, you could listen to the testimony of the witnesses here, independent of every other consideration in the world, and render a verdict upon that testimony, uninfluenced by every other consideration?"

"Entirely so," was the answer.

"Reluctance does not mean that it would influence you in rendering your verdict when you come to consider the case?"

"No, Sir," was the answer.

Without further examination, the defense insisted on the challenge. It was not allowed, and a peremptory challenge was interposed. The ruling of the court was right. Mr. Putnam was a competent person to serve. He was not disqualified either for principal cause or favor, grounds of challenge which still exist in civil cases. (Butler vs. Glens Falls, &c., N. R., 121 N. Y., 112.) Although jurors are generally examined in such cases on the supposition that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to actual and implied bias and the modification of the law as to previously formed or expressed opinions as to criminal charges furnish a rule applicable to all cases.

H. C. Furman was called for service, and was rejected by the court, to which the defendant excepted. Mr. Furman swore he had expressed an opinion from reading the evidence in the first case, but it had been somewhat modified by reading the account of the second trial. He also swore his judgment would not be swayed by any opinion he held or impression he had, but that he then had both an opinion and an impression, which meant, of course, he would enter the jury box with them. He was held to be disqualified.

In civil cases it is enough if the proffered juror has formed or expressed an opinion gathered from statements of parties or from a previous trial. (Rogers vs. Rogers, 14 Wend., 131,) and not merely from current rumor and gossip. The Judge as trier could determine the effect of this opinion, notwithstanding the declaration of the party examined as to his own state of mind. The law in that regard has not been changed. The ability to disregard and throw aside a previously formed or expressed opinion is a modification of the law applying in criminal trials only. It was first introduced by Chapter 475, Laws of 1872, and subsequently incorporated as part of Sub. 2 of Section 376 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Another gentleman, Edward Fisher, was rejected because of his connection with a manufacturing corporation which made parts of instruments used by the Western Union Telegraph Company. According to the admission of his counsel, Mr. Sage "is one of the Western Union Telegraph Company." Although Mr. Fisher's statements were such as to make him appear in print qualified to serve, we cannot say that the trial Judge, who observed his manner and demeanor, was not justified in concluding as matter of fact that he would not be a fair and impartial juror. No especial reference is necessary to the exceptions relating to Mr. Dohn and Mr. Rockwell.

Baillard a Competent Witness.

We are next to consider the errors assigned as having been committed during the progress of the trial, and of these we find that the learned counsel for the defendant lays particular stress upon the admission of the testimony of the witness Baillard and upon the course counsel was permitted to pursue in the cross-examination of Mr. Sage. Baillard, who was not called on either of the three preceding trials, testified, under objection, that after the explosion, and when Mr. Sage was receiving attention in O'Connell's drug store, a man, pointed out to him as Mr. Sage, said "something about being protected, about protection that he had had from the explosion." That this testimony was all important cannot be questioned. It was relied upon as an admission by Sage that something had happened to benefit him or save him from more severe injuries than those he actually sustained, and it was sought to weave it into the fabric of the plaintiff's case by connecting it with the claim that nothing else occurred, or could have occurred, that would have afforded protection except the very act which Laidlaw alleged was committed by the defendant. It was strenuously objected there was no competent evidence that Mr. Sage ever made the remark, or that he was identified as the person who made it if it were made by any one. The witness did not know Mr. Sage, and could not swear from personal knowledge to his identity; but it was not necessary that he should. Identity may be established by circumstantial evidence, and the cases have gone so far as to hold that similarity of name is sufficient to prove it. (Hatcher vs. Rochelleau, 18 N. Y., 86.)

Did the surrounding circumstances point to Mr. Sage as the person who made the alleged remark? The witness was a medical student; he had heard of the explosion and went to the drug store; Mr. Sage was pointed out to him by O'Connell, or some one else. He describes the person thus pointed out as an elderly man who had been injured by the explosion, his clothes were torn, he was seated in a chair in the middle of the room, (where Mr. Sage did sit;) he was looking at his hands, (which the evidence shows were badly burned and blistered.) From the proved situation, condition of the man who spoke, and all the circumstances, there was enough to go to the jury as showing pointedly that Mr. Sage was the person who spoke. Nevertheless, the character of the testimony and the fact that the jury were properly instructed concerning it, we should have much hesitation in sustaining a verdict, which might or would have been influenced by it, but the Court did so charge in the following words:

"I say to the jury, that unless they are satisfied that Mr. Sage made the remark, then, of course, Mr. Sage is not responsible for it at all, and that under the circumstances they can consider whether the witness sufficiently identified Mr. Sage as the person who made the remark—it was testified that he did sit in the middle of the room—and whether from all the surrounding circumstances it was a sufficient identification. Unless they are satisfied Mr. Sage made the remark they are not to consider the testimony at all."

The animadversions of counsel on this testimony of Baillard proceed upon the assumption that the witness was deposing to identification only by hearsay, viz., the statement of a bystander that Mr. Sage was the person to whom the remark is attributed. This ignores all the corroboration of circumstances, which sufficiently pointed to Mr. Sage as the person who spoke. That Baillard was contradicted by Mr. Bragan and Dr. Munn was a matter for the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Sage's Cross-Examination Sustained.

The cross-examination of the defendant was a searching and severe one, during which several incidents occurred, now made the subject of indignant criticism by his counsel. The questions put to Mr. Sage respecting an alleged interview between a third person and Rockwell, a juror not accepted, had nothing to do with the case in any aspect, but it is the merest assumption that they in any way prejudiced the defendant; and so of the inquiries as to the lack of interest Mr. Sage took in Laidlaw's welfare. If these inquiries were not considered proper, objection should have been taken when they were first mentioned, which was not the case with the topic last referred to.

All of the objections to the manner of the cross-examination may be disposed of in a word. It was entirely within the discretion of the trial Judge to determine how far and to what extent for the legitimate purposes of the case he would allow or disallow questions disparaging to a witness and not relevant to the issues.

In Great Western Turnpike Company vs. Loomis (32 N. Y.) it was held that the range of irrelevant inquiry for the purpose even of degrading a witness is subject to the control of the presiding Judge, "who was bound to permit such inquiry when it seemed to him in the exercise of a sound discretion that it would promote the ends of justice, and to exclude it when it seemed unjust to the witness and uncalled for by the circumstances of the case."

If the questions on cross-examination were objected to on the specific ground referred to, the Court was liberty, and it was its duty, to act in its best judgment, and we cannot say its decision presents a manifest case of abuse or injustice.

Another incident of the cross-examination of Mr. Sage to which objection was taken was the use by counsel of a newspaper cutting from which many statements of a reporter, stated to be a distant relative of Mr. Sage, were taken as the bases of questions put to the witness. We do not understand that the learned counsel for the defendant contends that his adversary had not the right to use this newspaper report of an alleged interview with Mr. Sage for the purpose of framing questions to ascertain whether he did not make the publication various admissions or statements within a day or two after the explosion took place, and yet that was obviously the purpose with which it was used.

The subjects of Mr. Sage's appearance, statements, and declarations shortly after the occurrence were not altogether immaterial, especially in view of the rightful purpose of the examining counsel to test the condition of the memory of the witness. The Court limited the examining to the testing of the witness's recollection; the newspaper article was not read, and the extracts that were incorporated in questions put to the witness were trivial and unimportant; so with reference to the questions as to the defendant's supposed wealth and multitudinous occupations. They are not of sufficient consequence to authorize us to send these parties back for another trial.

We are not called upon to approve or condemn the course of examination pursued by counsel on either side, but merely to say that we find no legal ground for a reversal of the judgment by reason of any of the matters connected with the cross-examination of Mr. Sage.

Verdict Should Be Sustained.

We are finally to consider the exceptions to the motions for non-suit and the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict as it is brought up by the appeal from the order, denying the motion for a new trial. Bearing in mind what has previously been referred to as the several elements of fact, proof of which was declared by the General Term to be essential to a recovery, we have examined the whole record and with the result that we hold that a case was made out sufficient to go to the jury and that we should not interfere with the verdict.

Concerning the act itself, the moving of the person of Laidlaw, he swears to it positively, Mr. Sage as positively denies it. Mr. Robertson, the young man who was one of the greatest sufferers of all, was called to corroborate Mr. Sage. He was a disinterested witness and meant to tell the truth, but his testimony is not of the convincing character claimed for it by the defendant. He does say that from the time Mr. Sage began to back away from Norcross until the explosion took place he was able to see both Laidlaw and Sage, and that the latter did not touch or move the former; but in this he must have been greatly mistaken, for from his situation he could not have kept his eyes constantly on Sage and Laidlaw and Norcross, for they were not all in the same range of vision all the time—that is, from the point at which Robertson stood, which was at the little window in the anteroom partition, through which he saw Sage and Laidlaw at the table; yet he says that from the moment Norcross backed out of the anteroom and drew a pistol he kept his eyes steadfast upon him, which would, of course, have prevented his constantly keeping Laidlaw and Sage in view. In this point, therefore, the testimony is not so forcible as the defendant claims.

Laidlaw testified, in substance, that he walked from the lobby of Mr. Sage's office into the anteroom, passed Mr. Sage, who was in conversation with a person who turned out to be the dynamiter, and took a position about the middle of a small table facing Rector Street and looking out on Trinity Churchyard. Mr. Sage, having read the startling paper Norcross handed him, with admirable nerve and coolness, undertook to temporize with the madman. He saw the situation and the impending horror. He says so himself. There is no disagreement as to what he next did. He walked backward to the angle of the small table nearest Norcross and took a half-seating position on it. Then Laidlaw says that Sage put out his hand and gently and quietly drew him before him so that he covered the greater part of Mr. Sage's body, and then the latter spoke the words addressed to Norcross: "If I trust you, why cannot you trust me?"

Mr. Sage Knew of the Danger.

Now, it is incontrovertible that Mr. Sage knew of the danger and

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Speculation Very Moderate.

LOCAL REALIZING AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak, Corn Was Easy, Provisions Lower, Cotton Higher, Coffee Easier.

The grain speculation was again quiet, and prices were much lower, mainly through free realizing by local longs late in the day, and following the weakness at the West. Provisions were lower and very quiet, with free receipts of swine. Cotton was fairly active and higher, on free local covering. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81	@	--
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	26	@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38	@	38½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝	@	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.00	@	10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.50	@	--
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½	@	--
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¼	@	15¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10¾
Copper, lake	11	@	11½
Lead	3.15	@	3.17½

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and heavy, through lower cables, warmer weather West, free local liquidation, foreign selling, and small clearances, closing weak at ⅞@1c decline....Spot was inactive and quoted steady. Sales, 48,000 bushels ungraded Spring, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 201,362 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 94,819 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened steady, but declined with wheat and on expected freer receipts, with trading dull and the close weak at ⅛c decline....Spot was scarce and firm, with a dull trade. Sales, 9,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 40½@40¾c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded white and mixed at 40c, delivered....Receipts, 20,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 105,219 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,733 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,933 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, closing unchanged. Spot were neglected and quoted steady....Sales, 16,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 26½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 3, 25c; refected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26@29½c for 15,000 bushels.....Receipts, 36,000 bushels; exports, 6,670 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....@....		74¼
April	....@....		74¼
May	1,000,000	72 7-16@73 5-16	72½
June	50,000	72¼@72¾	72¼
July	210,000	72⅛@72⅝	72⅛
Total	1,350,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....@....		37
April	10,000	36⅜@36⅜	36⅜
May	90,000	36¼@36⅜	36⅛
July	35,000	36⅞@37⅛	36⅞
Total	135,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....@....		25¾
May	10,000	25½@....	25½
No. 2 White—			
March	....@....	27	--
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market barely steady and a light demand reported from jobbers....Sales, 7,200 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,700 bbls patents, and 2,150 bbls clears, at quotations; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@3.80; 450 bbls straights at $3.50, 600 bbls Winter patents at $4@$4.10, 700 bbls straights at $3.75@3.80, and 300 bbls bakers' extra at $3....Arrivals, 7,888 bbls and 10,224 sacks; exports, 5,434 bbls and 9,620 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 36,541 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl, supers, $2.40@$2.55; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.30@$4.55; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.50@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; special brands, $4@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy. Sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered. Sales, 8,000 bushels.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 67¼c; coarse meal, 72@74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed, and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little buying interest, while on the continued inaction the tone became slack again on any miscellaneous lots upon which orders had been given to sell. Thus there were offers to sell prime yellow, in lots, of 100 to 200 bbls at 25½c, while 25¼c was bid. There has not been noted, however, a disposition to yield on the more important holdings, and there was quite as stout clinging to ideas over the future concerning them as at any time in the recent past. No more of the oil comes out from the mills where the largest lots are held than here. While the variations to the lard market have not been considered latterly as having material influence upon cotton oil, since the latter previously had declined in greater proportion, yet it is without question that the future of the hog product will be the controlling factor, and expectations of the future advancing tendency are the main reliance of the holders of the principal supplies of cotton oil. Good off-yellow here was nominally 25@25¼c, but scarce. Crude in barrels, had 21c bid on short offerings. There was a report that a line of prime yellow, in bulk, had been sold, delivered, from the mills to Kansas City, at 21½c. For crude, in bulk, at the mills, 17c was bid for small lots to southeast coast points, 18c for 1,000 bbls to the Mississippi Valley, but higher prices for the most part asked. LINSEED OIL was firm on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a light reaction to easier prices. Pork sold off 12½c, lard 5 points, and bacon 5 points, closing near the lowest. The decline was by reason of the hog receipts slightly exceeding estimates, while their prices were lower, especially on the protracted inaction of the export interest in the hog products and the generally slack cash demands. There was an even quieter speculation and a generally dull position throughout. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 15,000 head.

LARD—There was a slow market again at the West, where the rather larger supplies of hogs weakened prices 5 points; March there closed at 5.25c nominal; May was at 5.40@5.42½c, closing at these figures; July at 5.52½@5.57½c, closing at 5.55c asked. Here there was an inactive market, with sales of 250 tcs cash, good second-hand pks, at 5.50c, and 100 tcs do, to arrive, at 5.50c, closing at 5.50c bid for regular pks. May option was nominal at 5.72c. City steam was held at 5c, at which 50 tcs were sold. Refined continued slow; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.15c; compound lard at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The speculation was dull and the tone weak at the West, where the decline was 12½c, followed by a slight advance, at 2½c, with March closing at $9.60 nominal; May was at $9.72½@$9.80, closing at $9.75; July at $9.90@$10c, closing at $9.92½. Here there was a small export business, with sales of 200 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The West was down 5 points on the short rib trading, and quiet, with March closing at 5.02½c; May was at 5.17½@5.20c, closing at 5.17½c; July at 5.27½@5.30c, closing at 5.27½c.

CUTMEATS—There was continued slack demand for both city and Western meats, while prices were unsettled and easy City-pickled, bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞c; 10-lb average, 5⅛c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hands, 14 lb, 7⅝c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was restricted trading with a nominal range of prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slow, while the market was easy. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were more freely offered at easier prices. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb, at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5⅞c, 120 lb at 6c, pigs at 6@6¼c. Receipts at the West, 42,628 head; same time last year, 64,797 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $3.75@$4.15; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,350 head; active, $3.65@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,576 head; 5c lower; $3.70@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; weaker; $3.75@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 3,700 head; opened lower; 5c lower; $3.75@$3.90. Pittsburg—Opened active; closed easier; $4.25@$4.60. Cleveland—Yorkers' $4.35@$4.40.

TALLOW—The English shippers obtained yesterday 100 hhds special brand at 3 13-16d, which was a slight decline from their previous taking of that grade, at from 3⅞d, the price delivered on the latest previous trading. The melters generally were asking 3 13-16d, but the home trade demand was unwilling to pay over 3⅞d. Of country, packages free, there were 100,000 lb taken in lots at 3⅜@3⅝d. The English auction sale was at unchanged prices, with 750 casks offered and three-quarters of the quantity sold.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were sellers generally at 4¾c, but only an occasional demand at that, and mainly from the export trade; sales were 50,000 lb city at 4¾c. For lard stearine there was a slow market, with Western offered at 6.40c and city at 6.50c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and fairly active, with a fair local demand and increase in outside buying orders, closing steady at 3@7 points advance....Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales 272 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7⅝c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 1c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.23@7.24	7.23	7.23	100
April	7.34@7.35	7.36	7.31	3,500
May	7.38@7.39	7.40	7.33	76,600
June	7.42@7.43	7.44	7.36	25,000
July	7.44@7.45	7.46	7.39	18,000
August	7.44@7.45	7.46	7.38	46,400
September	7.23@7.24	7.25	7.16	5,100
October	7.16@7.17	7.19	7.10	16,100
November	7.11@7.13	7.15	7.05	2,500
December	7.15@....	7.17	7.08	15,400
January	7.19@7.21	7.18	7.14	1,200
Total				209,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total Last Year.
Galveston	1553	2550	1462	1851	11998	14817
New-Orleans	7079	6468	1439	1706	27197	44281
Mobile	18	27	503	268	2136	2170
Savannah	3010	609	2152	3015	14893	13023
Charleston	369	405	1018	631	3309	8797
Wilmington	88	218	139	72	1739	1769
Norfolk	2446	2312	1638	1272	10777	11113
Baltimore	....	....	....	787	787	1517
New-York	184	..	19	1123	2349	1797
Boston	345	573	760	627	3292	7008
Philadelphia	5	297	202	376	1510	6713
West Point	50	..	..	50	300	2900
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	213
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	566	..
Total	15177	13459	9332	11808	80853	..
This day last week	17778	14208	12537	12334	..	..
This day last year	28414	15086	16185	14276	..	116118

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 33,357 bales; shipments, 61,694 bales; stock, 365,906 bales; against last year's receipts, 69,927 bales; shipments, 103,114 bales; stock, 375,891 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	LIVERPOOL, March 6. 1896.	1895.
Sales of the week	63,000	67,000
Sales American	57,000	55,000
Sales for export	3,000	4,000
Sales for speculation	....	3,000
Actual export	7,000	4,000
Forwarded	69,000	73,000
Total stock	1,148,000	1,860,000
Of which American	962,000	1,713,000
Total imports of week	74,000	122,000
Of which American	66,000	111,000
Amount afloat	177,000	125,000
Of which American	160,000	123,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool March 6, 1896, 4¼d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool March 7, 1895, 3 1-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool March 9, 1894, 4 3-16d.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet, and closed barely steady at 5@10 points decline, as influenced by the easier cables. Havre was barely steady and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¾ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13½@15¾c for No. 7; sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—June, 250 bags at 11.95c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 12.90c; April, 250 bags at 12.55c; May, 2,500 bags at 12.30c, 550 bags at 12.25c; June, 1,250 bags at 11.95c, 50 bags at 11.85c; July, 250 bags at 11.85c, 500 bags at 11.60c; September, 1,750 bags at 11.05c; October, 250 bags at 10.90c; December, 500 bags at 10.85c; total for day, 8,750 bags. Exchange—60 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; March, 1897, 250 bags at 10.75c; total, 9,750 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 12.80@12.90c; April, 12.50@12.55c; May, 12.20@12.25c; June, 11.85@11.90c; July, 11.55@11.60c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 11@11.05c; October, 10.85@10.95c; November, 10.80@10.90c; December, 10.75@10.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	192,481
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,425
Total stock in New-York to-day	188,036
Total stock in Baltimore	23,719
Deliveries yesterday	1,661—22,058
Total stock in New-Orleans	23,423
Deliveries yesterday	775—22,648
	44,706
Total stock in United States	232,742
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 5	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 5	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 5	94,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 2	21,000
	234,000
Total	466,742
Same time 1895	389,506

STOCK OF COFFEE IN UNITED STATES OTHER THAN BRAZIL.

Stock in New-York, Feb. 24, 1896	87,653
Arrivals during week	44,001
Of which direct to Europe, &c	15,608
	28,393
Total	116,046
Deliveries during week	19,963
Stock in New-York March 2, 1896	96,083
Stock in San Francisco Feb. 24	7,502
Arrivals during week	5,294
Total	12,796
Deliveries during week	3,943
Stock in San Francisco March 2, 1896	8,852
Stock in New-Orleans Feb. 24	3,603
Arrivals during week	5,480
Total	9,083
Deliveries during week	5,578
Stock in New-Orleans March 2, 1896	3,505
Stock in United States March 2, 1896	108,441
Against Feb. 24, 1896	98,758
Against Feb. 3, 1896	104,594

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean....13½@13¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...3.25 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2...2.75 above No. 7 | No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3...2.25 above No. 7 | No. 8...75 below No. 7
No. 4...1.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18¼c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@18½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17½c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business light, but prices firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Demand moderate and prices unchanged....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was firm and without demand....Refined very quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c bid....Refined Sugar—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis, under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes the large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and to whom is at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The position of the market is substantially the same as reported yesterday. There is certainly no improvement in the demand, but the receipts are somewhat lighter, and sellers did not feel the necessity of making further concessions in price. There is a willingness to sell best marks of domestic marrow at $1.40, and choice pea at $1.22½. Of medium the supply is light, and, with most of the stock in store, holders are refusing to sell any considerable quantity at $1.25. Red kidney without quotable change; it looks as if the order for next week's steamer would be filled at about $1.12½; there are at present free offers to sell at that price. Turtle soup without demand of importance, and yellow eye and white kidney are still dragging. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.35; do, white kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.40 @$1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c @$1.05; do, foreign medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—The market is sustained, but delayed stock is coming along, and supplies are more ample. Demand is fair for desirable stock....Creamery, Western, 14 @21½c; do, extra, 21½c; State, dairy, 9@ 20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@ 16c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—A fair jobbing demand, with sellers disposed to meet buyers promptly, especially on grades under fancy....State, full cream, large, fancy, 10@10¼c; do, fancy, colored, 10c; do, small, 9@10⅛c; do, fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A fair demand, with prices about unchanged and steady....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western fresh gathered, firsts, 11½c; do, fair to good, 11@11¼c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11c; Southern, fresh, poor to good, 10@10¾c; refrigerator, per case, $2@$2.70; duck, 23@ 28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples still strong under light offerings, and a good demand. Grapes have little call, but are not over plenty. Cranberries quiet, but the light sales making are at steady prices. California oranges in very moderate demand, but the supply is not large and the market rules firm as to prices. Florida strawberries in fair supply; a little more call for fancy large ripe, and a few such command a slight premium, but not many of the arrivals are reaching 35c; more selling at 20@30c than higher. We quote: Apples, Winesap and York Imperial, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; greening, $3@$3.25; fair to good grades, $2.25@$2.75; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 8@12c; per crate, $1.25 @$2.25; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6 @$10.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.75; grapefruit, $2.50@$9; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c; few fancy higher. DRIED—The jobbing demand for evaporated apples is much the same as for some time past, fair but not large. Export interest is small, and prices held steady, but our outside figures could not be realized for round lots. Stocks of sun-dried apples, both sliced and coarse-cut, are liberal, and there is dull trading in nearly all sorts; feeling rather easy on the whole. Chops are steady. Cores and skins wanted and firm. No change in small fruits. California fruits moving quite freely, with slight firmness on prunes. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 3½@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2¼@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, pared, 1½@ 2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 17c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 5@6c; blackberries, 5c; plums, 5c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c; prunes, 3¼@7c.

GAME—Trading generally is quiet in nearly all descriptions of game....Quail, grouse, and partridges in light supply and steady, but all other descriptions weak and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@ $1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvass, $1.75@$2.50, do, redheads, $1.25@$1.50; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There were no fresh receipts, and, with trade light, the market is quiet and nominal. Dealers have about three or four carloads on hand, which they are holding at former rates. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@12½c ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@ $1.62; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED —Some few of the delayed lots of fresh dressed poultry are coming in, but considerable still back. Some of the lots of fowls and chickens that have been due since early in the week, while serviceable for immediate stock, are a little off from prime, and a considerable portion of the arrivals are iced, so that choice dry-packed are not plenty, and 9½c has been obtained often enough to warrant the quotation, though bulk of the sales of average grades have been at 9c or less and 9c is extreme forced lots. Fancy capons slow, but other grades slow and irregular. Fresh turkeys rarely desirable, most all lots running too large. Squabs steady. Frozen poultry, chickens, and fowls have a little peddling demand, but little movement in large lots. We quote: Fresh average turkeys, young hens, 14c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 13@13½c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@ 12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average, per pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb average, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western average, best, 9@9¼c; do, fair to good, 7½@8¼c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@ 10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. Frozen—Turkeys, No. 1, 11¼@12c; No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@ 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand and steady for choice. Best onions find a fair outlet....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $4@$5; sweets, $2@ $4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$8; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 87c@$1.37; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50 @$3; kale, per bbl, $1.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; spinach, per bbl, $2.50@ $3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The supply of bricks is moderate, but the demand is light. Haverstraw hard brick are worth $5.25@ $5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4@$5.25; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl. Portlands are firmer. American Portland is worth $2 per bbl; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.05@$2.65....Lime is firm. Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do finishing $1; State common lime, 75c, and do finishing $1.05....Laths are firm at $2 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand fair and hay steady, with straw firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@ 80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short, 55@65c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Brewers bought moderately, and the market showed weakness....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; do, olds, 1½@2½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Demand very slow, with prices unaltered....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Business fair at late prices. ....Buenos Ayres, non-sold, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; belles, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.30c. Copper quiet at 11@11⅛c. Lead easy at 3.15@3.17½c. Spelter steady at 4.10@4.15c.

TOBACCO—Demand very moderate and prices steady; sales, 100 cases 1894 New-England seed leaf, 18@23c; 100 cases 1893 New-England Havana seed, 10@17c; 50 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana seed, 12c; 150 cases sundries, 4½@15c; 550 bales Havana, 68c@$1.07½; 75 cases Sumatra, 42½c @$2, in bond.

WOOL.

Demand chiefly for carpet stock, and only to fill immediate wants, while prices remain firm and reports of large sales made abroad of foreign wools by local dealers; sales, 22,000 lb Texas, 9@10c; 120,000 lb pulled, 14,000 lb scoured, 40,000 lb fine foreign, 160,000 lb Cape, 240,000 lb Chilean, 50,000 lb Valparaiso, 120,000 lb China, 150,000 lb Mediterranean, and 60,000 lb carpet on private terms.

BOSTON, March 6.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 862,000 lb domestic and 466,000 lb foreign, and 949,500 lb domestic and 799,000 lb foreign last week, and 2,259,000 lb domestic and 1,533,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 4,169,016 lb domestic and an increase of 3,840,800 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 2,444 bales of domestic and an increase of 25,330 bales of foreign. The week just passed is the least active known for years. Concessions of price would be useless. There is simply no demand for wool. Territory fine medium clothing has slipped down to 32@32½c clean, and B super pulled is now obtainable at 26c clean. Otherwise prices are about as they were. Wool is not being pressed for sale. The smart advance of 10 per cent. at the London auctions was caused partly by the assurance that our tariff on cloth would not be raised, partly by the destruction of sheep by the drought in Australia. As the English will not use our wool, it has had no effect on the price of American wool. The great causes of trouble here are tight money and the lack of demand for clothing and cloths, resulting in the general curtailment of production in worsteds as well as woolen mills."

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Wool market dull; prices easier; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, X and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 21@22c; coarse, 20@21c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21c; coarse, 20@20½c; washed combing, and delaine, fine washed delaine, X and XX, 18@21c; medium, washed combing and delaine, 22@23c; coarse, 21@22c; Canada, do, 24@25c; tub washed, choice, 23@24c; fair, 22@ 23c; coarse, 21@22c; medium, unwashed combing and delaine, 16@17c; coarse, do, 17c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 12@13c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 14@16½c; dark, earthy unwashed clothing, fine, 9@10c; medium, 11@12c; coarse, 12@13c; Montana, fine, 10@11c; coarse, 12@14c; Territorial, fine, 8@10c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand moderate and prices steady. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29½c.

RESIN—Market firm and demand fair. Good strained, $1.75; common strained, $1.70; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.67½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.35; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 26½c; irregular, 26c. Crude turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Turpentine, 26½c asked; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65..

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales none. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in light request at unchanged rates. Engagements to Antwerp, 5 loads grain at 1½d, steam. Charters included: British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Virginia to Cork for orders, 2s 9d, March; British steamer, (previously,) 12,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 2s 11½d, March 1-20; British steamer, (previously,) 13,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to United Kingdom or Continent, including Rouen, 12s, net form, April-May; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Stettin, 14s 6d, March, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Stettin, 14s 9d, March-April, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Benisaf to Baltimore, 10s, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 10s 3d, option of Benisaf loading, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Benisaf to Baltimore, 10s, option of Bona loading, 10s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Rotterdam, 14s 6d, chartered, abroad; British steamer, (previously,) phosphate, Coosaw to Stettin, 15s 6d; British steamer, phosphate, Charlotte Harbor to Hamburg, 16s, option of Stettin and Riga, 17s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, fruit, Sicily to the United States, privately, terms chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, 49s; British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Norfolk or Newport News to Rotterdam, 2s 3d, berth terms, option of general cargo, March; British steamer, sugar, Havana to New-York or Philadelphia, 8c, Boston, 9c; British steamer, sugar, two ports north side of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 9c, Boston, 10c; British ship, (to arrive,) 85,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 16½@ 17½c; Italian bark, deals St. John, N. B., to Marseilles, 55f; British bark (re-charter,) grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Narrow, with the Tendency of Prices Downward.

TOBACCO AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO

Leaders in Activity and Weakness—Guessing as to the Probable Assessment on B. and O. Stock.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The market to-day was very largely professional in its character. Trading was at no time active, and was confined to Tobacco and Sugar in the industrials, and to Baltimore and Ohio, St. Paul, Burlington and Louisville and Nashville. There was a little business in Rock Island, but with the exceptions named trading in no single stock reached 3,000 shares. In the morning prices were fairly firm, but a sagging tendency marked the afternoon, and final quotations were, as a rule, below yesterday's closing.

Tobacco led the afternoon decline, and it closed at 73⅜, a net loss of 2⅝ points. It was surmised that a leading operator, who has only recently returned to the Street after a brief absence, was responsible for the decline, although it is recognized that the company is encountering more formidable opposition in its trade than it has hitherto had to contend with. The Street also is less hopeful of an early resumption of dividends than it was, and sentiment on the stock is decidedly bearish. There was nothing new in the Sugar situation. The stock held well and closed with only ¼ loss. Chicago Gas was sold on the announcement that the mandamus proceedings before the Illinois Supreme Court would not be heard until October. The delay is annoying, but insiders say that the companies will lose nothing by it. The management is steadily pushing improvements to completion and there is no scarcity of money for the purpose. Rubber common declined to 22½, and then rallied to 24¾, a net loss of ⅝. Other industrials were without feature. Baltimore and Ohio led the railway list in point of activity on transactions amounting to 22,812 shares. A fortnight ago the stock was so closely held that dealings were almost impossible, but it is evident that there is plenty of it afloat now. It opened at 15½, declined to 13, and closed at 14¾, a net loss of 1⅛ points. Every one seemed to have it for sale during the morning, and the only purchasers were those who had short contracts to cover. All kinds of guesses are current as to the probable amount of assessment to be imposed, and few place it below 40 per cent. There is only $25,000,000 stock, and it is not difficult to figure out the requirements to almost that amount. Mr. Little's report shows a deficiency of about $15,000,000; another $5,000,000 will be required to place the road in proper physical condition, and the expense of reorganization will bring the total dangerously near the $25,000,000. Of course this stock will not be asked to bear the whole burden, but if it is not, new securities will be issued, which will relegate it to a position remote from dividends for a long time to come. Stocks of other companies which have been compelled to seek court protection have declined far below the present level of Baltimore and Ohio, and when the average trader recalls Reading at 2⅜, New-England at 3⅜, Atchison at 3½, Northern Pacific at 3½, Union Pacific at 3½, and Richmond Terminal at less than nothing—the latter having sold below the amount of the assessment paid on it—he is not inclined to buy Baltimore and Ohio now, even for a long pull. There was fair trading in St. Paul and Burlington. The selling of St. Paul was better than the buying, and it closed ½ lower. Burlington showed considerable resistance, and closed ⅛ higher. Louisville was sold by London, and closed ¾ lower. The general list closed fractionally lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $91,947,704; balances, $5,424,549; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,098.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@69. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54⅜@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$16,964,558
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,908,017
Net exports to date, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports to date, 1894	3,341,389
Net exports to date, 1893	26,205,894

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20 discount. Boston—15@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Texas Pacific Land Tr.	⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil preferred	1½
American Tobacco	2⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1½
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo	⅞
Louisville & Nashville	¾
New-Jersey Central	1½
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern	1⅞
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf.	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾
United States Leather pf.	2

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	237
Central National	118
Chemical	4000
City	450
Citizens'	130
Continental	130
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	300
German-American	112
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	537½
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	185
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	230
National Bank of North America	125
Pacific	150
Park	273
Phenix	107
Seaboard National	167
Second National	425
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 50 shares of Broadway at 236.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	175	175	175	175	...	12
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	62½	62	62	60	61½	335
American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	110	113	10
*American Sugar Refineries	116⅜	117⅛	115¾	116¼	116¼	116⅜	19,867
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¾	102	101¾	101⅞	101¾	102½	720
American Tobacco	75⅞	76¼	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½	48,467
American Tobacco pf	102	102	101½	101½	100	102	55
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	2,055
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	½	⅝	400
Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	13	14¾	14⅝	14¾	22,812
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	24	162
Canadian Pacific	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	55	56	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17	539
Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	155	158	10
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66¼	66⅞	65⅜	65⅝	65¾	65⅞	6,785
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76⅝	77⅛	76⅛	76⅝	76⅜	76¾	12,540
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	104	104	103¾	104	204
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147	147	147	147	145	...	120
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77⅜	77½	76⅜	77	77	77⅛	20,260
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129⅜	129⅜	129½	129½	129¼	129½	452
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅛	72¼	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	4,685
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅜	36½	37	650
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	88½	90	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30	30	30	29½	30	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼	1,025
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16½	18	100
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	127⅜	127¼	127¼	126	127½	20
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	161½	162½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	49⅛	48½	49⅛	48½	49	60
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	1,515
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	95	96	120
General Electric	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	2,955
Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	97½	100
Illinois Steel Company	65	65	65	65	65⅝	70	10
Iowa Central	8¾	9¾	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	150
Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	34½	35	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...	100
Keokuk & Western	32	32	32	32	32	35	180
Laclede Gas	27	27¼	26	26½	26½	27	600
Lake Erie & Western	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	21¼	100
Lake Shore	148	148	148	148	147	149	100
Long Island	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	81	84	97
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	53½	52½	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	10,840
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾	100
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	105½	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	105½	700
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	51	170
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20¼	20¼	28⅞	29	28¾	29	1,360
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	24	24½	24	24¼	2,020
*National Lead Company	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	23	23½	295
New-England	47	47	47	47	40	50	110
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½	105½	105½	105⅝	106	1,100
New-York Central	98	98	97¼	97¼	97¼	98¼	35
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	12½	13½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	10	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	27½	27½	27	27	27	27½	410
Norfolk & Western	2	2	2	2	1½	2	125
Norfolk & Western pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	200
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	200
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	700
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅞	17	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	2,292
Ontario Mining	13	13	13	13	12¾	...	21
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	15	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6	6	6	6	6¼	6¾	100
Pacific Mail	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	26¾	26½	27	1,225
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞	12⅛	527
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	58	58	58	58	56½	57½	156
Pullman Palace Car Co.	160	160	160	160	156	160	3
Rio Grande Western pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...	45	100
St. Paul & Omaha	41¼	41¼	41	41	41	41¼	550
Southern Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	19	20	300
Southern Railway	9⅞	10	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅞	25
Southern Railway pf.	31	31	30½	30½	30⅜	30¾	1,900
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	30	30½	1,250
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8¾	200
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	100
Union Pacific, t. r.	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	1,500
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	800
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20	20	20	20	20	21	50
*United States Leather pf.	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅞	60¾	61	2,810
United States Rubber	25	25	22½	24¾	24	24¾	2,020
United States Rubber pf.	83	83	83	83	82	85	349
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	150
Wabash pf.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18	245
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	84⅜	84	84	84	84¼	1,705
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	1,860
Total Sales							187,837

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.07	.07	.07	.07	...	...	1,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000	110	
Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000	114½	
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs 3,000	78¼	
Atch, Topeka & S F Gen 4s When Issued 1,000	80¼	
Adjustment 4s When Issued 2,000	48¼	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4 Class A Trust Receipts 1st Installment Paid 5,000	26¾	
22,000	20½	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 2,000	85½	
3,000	85	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000	113½	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 5,000	102	
1,000	101⅜	
4,000	101½	
1,000	101½	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000	101½	
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	109	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 36,000	74	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000	117¾	
2,000	117¼	
Chi, B & Q 5s S F 11,000	102½	
Chi, Buri & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 10,000	99⅝	
Nebraska Ext 4s 4,000	91	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000	100¼	
4,000	100½	
1,000	100	
1,000	100¼	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	43½	
14,000	43	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000	94½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000	103¼	
10,000	103	
3,000	103⅛	
2,000	103	
6,000	103¼	
Registered 5,000	101½	
Chi, R I & Pac 6s Registered 20,000	125	
Cleve & Canton 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	81	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	88½	
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	86¼	
Detroit Gas Co 5s 3,000	75	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000	108⅝	
1,000	108¾	
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 1,000	103	
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000	106¼	
Gal Harg & Sn An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	92	
Gal Har & Sn An 2d 5,000	102	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 3,000	71	
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 8,000	74	
Kenty Cent 1st 4s 6,000	89	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 1,000	111½	
2,000	111⅝	
Long Isld Ferry 4½s 1,000	91½	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	74¼	
8,000	74	
Mil & St Pl 7s Gold 2,000	127¼	
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 1,000	118½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 14,000	86½	
Mo, K & Texas 2d 17,000	60¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	93½	
8,000	92⅜	
7,000	92¼	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	66¼	
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	101	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 20,000	104½	
5,000	104⅜	
North Pac 1st Coup 5,000s20F	117½	
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000	117¼	
North Pac 2d Coup 25,000	112¼	
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 5,000	90½	
North Pac 3d Coup 3,000	80⅜	
10,000	81½	
40,000	81½	
10,000	80⅜	
5,000	80⅝	
17,000	80½	
8,000	80⅜	
7,000	81	
North Pac Cons 5s 17,000	44⅝	
6,000	44⅝	
3,000	44⅝	
35,000	44½	
12,000	44⅝	
Trust Co Certfs 2,000	44½	
1,000	44⅝	
4,000	44½	
19,000	44¼	
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts 16,000	87½	
7,000	87¾	
North Pac Div Scrip Extended 2,000	70	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	33	
North Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	94	
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div 10,000	99½	
Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000	112⅜	
2,000	112¾	
Trust Co Certfs 4,000	111¾	
38,000	111¾	
1,000	111¾	
15,000	112	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 1,000	68	
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s 1,000	112	
4,000	111¾	
Philadel & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000	31¾	
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 9,000	18½	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 12,000	16¾	
Phila & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 7,000	7S	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 10,000	26	
Pitts & West 1st 4s 2,000	69¼	
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	50	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B 1,000	114½	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 8,000	121	
Montana Central 5s 5,000	101	
Montana Central 6s 5,000	114	
Montana Ext 4s 2,000	88	
San A & Ar Pass 4s 20,000	57	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	92⅛	
6,000	92	
3,000	91⅞	
10,000	92	
Tenn, Cl, Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 2,000	93	
Texas & N O 1st Sabine Div 5,000s15F	108	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	85¼	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 30,000	23¾	
7,000	23¼	
Union Elevated 1st 6s 6,000	99	
Union Pacific 6s 1896 1,000	102½	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000	95	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000	38¾	
8,000	38	
U S Leather Co 6s 13,000	110½	
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107⅜	
7,000	107	
Det & Chi Ext 12,000	98	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 12,000	75	
Wabash Deb Ser B 10,000	26½	
10,000	26	
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000	105½	
1,000	105⅞	
Registered 1,000	105¼	
West N Y & Penn 1st 1,000	107¼	
West N Y & Penn Inc 11,000	15	
Total sales		$973,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alton & Terre Haute	56	60
American Coal	113	..
American Cotton Oil	16¼	17
Ann Arbor	10	12
Ann Arbor pf	25	28
American T. & C.	91	95
*Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. when is	25½	26½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	13	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Burlington, C. R. & N.	70	80
Canada Southern	50½	51
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15⅞	16⅜
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	44
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	98	100½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	51	52
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3	3½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	95	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo pf.	54	60
Com. Cable	153	..
Consol. Coal	30	35
Consolidated Gas Company	155	156
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	8½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	5	6
*Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	11	14
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	61
Evans. & T. H.	31	33
Evansville & T. H. pf.	50	56
Great Northern pf.	108	113
Homestake	30	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	15	17
Laclede Gas pf.	80	82
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73	75
L., N. A. & C. pf.	22	23
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R.	104	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	104	106
Mexican Central	11¼	11¾
Mexican National certfs	1¼	2
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	116¼	117	115⅝	115⅞	8,690
Am. Tobacco	75¾	76¼	73⅜	73⅜	16,640
A., T. & S. F.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	600
Balt. & Ohio	15¼	15¼	12⅜	14⅝	1,770
Chicago Gas	66¾	66⅞	65¼	65⅝	8,510
C., B. & Qy.	76⅝	77¼	76⅜	76⅜	7,840
C., R. I. & P.	72¼	72⅜	71⅜	71⅝	3,210
C., M. & St. P.	77½	77½	76¾	77	11,690
Cent. of N. J.	105⅜	106	105¾	106	220
Dist. & C. F.	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17¼	350
Gen. Electric	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	620
Louis. & N.	53¼	53½	52⅝	52½	3,020
Mo. Pacific	24½	24⅝	24	24	710
N.Y.,S.& W.pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	50
Phil. & Rdg.	12¼	12½	12	12	140
Pacific Mail	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	10
Tenn. C. & I.	30¼	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	140
U. S. Cordage	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	20
U. S. L. pf.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	140
U. S. Rubber	22⅞	24¼	22⅞	24⅛	30
U. S. Rub. pf.	83	83	83	83	10
West. Union.	84¼	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	1,470
Total sales					60,880

Bonds.

C., B. & Q. cons. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	$5,000
Nor. Pac. con.	44¾	44⅝	44⅞	44⅞	8,000
South. Ry. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92	92	$5,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c	117	117	117	117	10,000
Total sales					$28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	Last.	High.	Low.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Con., C. & V.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	150
Creede & C. C.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Isabella	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Leadville	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Mt. Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	800
Pharmacist	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,000
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Union Con.	.58	.58	.58	.58	200
Victor	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	100
Yellow Jack't.	.38	.38	.38	.38	300
Total sales					4,750

Wheat.

May option	67	67	65⅞	66	685,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4⅛	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	21	23
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	.103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	.177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	10	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	104	105¾
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171¾	172¾
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10
Brooklyn Traction pf.	52	54
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105¼	105⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84½	86
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¾	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	120½	123½
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	35	40
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	85	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	77	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	104
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	40	50
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock. E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99¾	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	...	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	64	69
Fort Wayne Gas stock	79½	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	91	94
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	300	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Guaranty Trust Company	403	417
Hide and Leather Nat. Bank	88	91
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	96	99
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	24	27
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	..
†Holland Trust stock	...	85
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank.	535	542
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	143
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	...	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97½	100
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	80½	89½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	99
Lawyers' Surety Co.	99¼	103½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	29	33
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	76

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$13,880,381.27
Due from Directors	45,000.00
Overdrafts	1,053.87
Due from trust companies, State and National banks	915,717.40
Banking house and lot	900,000.00
Stocks and bonds	565,552.45
Specie	1,085,084.41
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks	4,236,676.00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $3,677,431.00	
Other items carried as cash 44,222.12	3,721,653.12
	$25,329,118.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)	89,293.92
Due depositors as follows, viz: Deposits subject to check $11,902,256.40	
Demand certificates of deposit 4,610.00	
Certified checks 2,110,099.52	
Cashier's checks outstanding 10,301.22	14,027,357.18
Due trust companies, State and National banks	5,653,764.58
Due savings banks	1,804,390.84
Unpaid dividends	4,312.00
	$25,329,118.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Reorganization.

The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.
BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS.

The undersigned Committee, representing the General Mortgage Bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, after careful consideration, have decided not to accept the plan for the reorganization of said Railroad Company, presented by Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs.

All bond and stockholders of said Company are requested not to deposit under said plan, as another plan, purely in the interest of the security holders of this Company, is in course of preparation.

Dated March 6th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
PATRICK CALHOUN, Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3D, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest; the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($43,147.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th day of March, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company
REORGANIZATION.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

During the progress of the reorganization it has been suggested to the Reorganization Committee by parties in interest that the new corporation should be placed in position to control the distribution of its own product through a distributing company.

The Committee has expressed the opinion that a full opportunity to participate in the stock of such distributing company should be offered to the holders of the certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, issued under the plan of reorganization. This view having been concurred in by the parties who have organized the distributing company, your attention is called to the following announcement.

RICHARD HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
FREDERICK M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WILLIAM E. HUTTON,
Committee.

NATHAN BIJUR, New-York,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, New-York,
MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER, Chicago,
Counsel.

NEW-YORK, February 12th, 1896.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Mills Building.
New-York, February 12th, 1896.

To holders of Certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued under the plan of reorganization of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

One of the first steps following the organization of the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been to bring about the formation of a distributing company capable of handling, if necessary, its entire product.

Such corporation, known as the **SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY,** has been organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, with a capital stock as follows:

First Preferred Cumulative 7 per cent. stock	$2,100,000
Second Preferred Non-cumulative 6 per cent. stock	1,575,000
Common stock	3,675,000
Total	$7,350,000

The entire issue of common stock and one share of the second preferred will be owned by the AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Holders of MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S D. & C. F. Co. certificates are offered the option to subscribe at par for the first preferred stock of the Distributing Company to the extent of six per cent. of the par value of their holdings or any part of such holdings; receiving in addition fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscription in second preferred stock.

For the convenience of certificate holders the Manhattan Trust Company has consented to act as depositary, and to ascertain such holders the transfer books of certificates for Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company's stock will close Monday, February 24th, 1896, at 3 P. M., and open Wednesday, February 26th, 1896, at 10 A. M.

Blank forms of subscription can be obtained upon application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall St., corner of Nassau, New-York. **Subscriptions must be delivered at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company not later than 12 M. on Saturday, March 7th, 1896, together with check for the first installment of 15 per cent.**

Second installment, 15 per cent., payable on March 21st, 1896.

Third and fourth installments of 15 per cent. each, payable respectively as called, on notice by mail of not less than 15 days to the registered holders of the subscription receipts and at intervals of not less than 15 days.

It is not at present intended to call the remaining four installments of 10 per cent. each. That amount is designed to provide for the possible extension of the business of the Distributing Company into territory other than that now contemplated, or for future requirements.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the Manhattan Trust Company, upon which will be indorsed payment of each installment.

Upon payment of the fourth installment of 15 per cent., and surrender of the temporary receipt, subscribers will receive the certificates of first preferred stock 60 per cent., paid together with the second preferred stock to which they will be entitled.

The privilege now offered to holders of Manhattan Trust Company's D. & C. F. Co. Certificates has been underwritten by a syndicate.

Application to list the stock of the Distributing Company on the New-York Stock Exchange will be made immediately.

In consequence of the formation of the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been enabled to make advantageous arrangements for the distribution of its product in the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg at a cost of distribution far below any hitherto paid. The AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will control the distribution of its product west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, through the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Spirits Distributing Company.

Under its contract with the Manufacturing Company, the Distributing Company will take the product of the Shufeldt Distillery at Chicago and the St. Paul Distillery at St. Paul; and, if required, will also take the product of ten thousand additional bushels daily for distribution in the East. This product is taken by the Distributing Company at market price, and is paid for in cash. the Distributing Company agreeing to employ in its business a minimum of $1,000,000 cash. The Manufacturing Company leases to the Distributing Company for the term of 999 years the H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Distributing Plan, with all its appurtenances and machinery, and will, pursuant to a written contract, make a fixed annual payment to the Distributing Company of $120,000, payable quarterly, beginning May, 1896. In the event of the Distributing Company extending its business as above provided, and calling up the remaining installments of 10 per cent. each on the First Preferred Stock, the Manufacturing Company will, as provided in such contract, make a further annual payment of $20,000 for each additional installment of 10 per cent. paid in, the total annual payment being limited to $200,000. The amount thus to be received annually by the SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY will be sufficient for the dividend of 7 per cent. upon the installments paid in on its First Preferred Stock.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, under the arrangement described above, controls an independent and powerful distributing agent to handle its product without the expense hitherto paid for the service, and practically without cost, as the estimated earnings of the Distributing Company from its general business, in addition to the fixed annual payment from the Manufacturing Company above referred to, warrant the belief that they will be sufficient to pay dividends upon the Common Stock held by the Manufacturing Company.

The opportunity to participate in the profits of the distributing business is now offered to the stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

American Spirits Manufacturing Company.
By S. M. RICE, President.
By order of the Board of Directors.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE

5% GOLD BONDS,

Dated April 1, 1884. Due April 1, 1934. Listed on New-York Stock Exchange.

The Mortgage securing this issue provides, by deposit of a sufficient amount with the Trustee, for the retirement of all prior liens. These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, subject to the prior liens, and in addition by deposit with the Trustee of certain issues of leased line first mortgage bonds, equal in amount, by which they are a first lien on 390 miles of the road in Iowa and Dakota, restricted to $15,000 per mile.

The property is in prime condition. The year 1895 was the most prosperous in the history of the Company; the stock receiving 4 % dividends.

These Bonds are part of the $584,000 issued to provide funds for the redemption of a similar amount of Iowa City & Western Railway First Mortgage 7 % Bonds, which were called for payment March 1st at 105 and interest.

We offer these Bonds at **101** and interest, and will accept in payment the Iowa City & Western First Mortgage Bonds, adjusting the difference in cash.

Spencer Trask & Co., 27 & 29 Pine St.
Hollister & Babcock, 17 & 19 Broad St.
NEW-YORK.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 11th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of The Brooklyn Trust Co., as Trustee, Estate of David A. Griggs, decd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
20 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
9 shs. Welsbach Light Co.
$10,000 Bay State Gas Co. Income Bds., 1939.
$15,000 Cleve., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Coll. Trust Mtge. (St. Louis Div.) 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$10,000 Mexican & Northern R. R. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Erie R. R. Co. Genl. Lien 3-4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1996.
27 shs. Erie R. R. Co. 1st Prefd. Trust Certf.
$3,000 Tenn. Coal & Iron Ry. Co. (Tenn. Div.) Cons. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Cons. Convt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jany., 1898, Jany., 1896, Coup., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jany., 1899, Jany., 1895, Coup., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$4,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
By order of Executors.
20 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
50 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
28 shs. Bank of America.
124 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
628 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
6 shs. National Bank of Augusta, Ga.
350 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
41 shs. Municipal Gas Light Co. of Yonkers.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Prefd.
140 shs. Union Ferry Co.
30 shs. New-York Balance Dock Co.
75 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
183 shs. Bremen Dumping Boat Co.
$33,500 State of South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1888, Jany., 1872, Coups. on.
5 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
2 shs. Newport Casino.
10 shs. Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co.
$7,000 Central of Georgia R'way Co. 1st Pfd. Income Bds., 1945.
$5,000 Central of Georgia R'way Co. 2d Pfd. Income Bds., 1945.
20 shs. United States Rubber Co. Pfd. and $87.60 Scrip.
10 shs. United States Rubber Co. Common and $43.80 Scrip.
3-8840 United States Rubber Co. Pfd. Certf.
1-8420 United States Rubber Co. Common Certf.
$5,000 Balt. & Ohio So. Western Ry., Series B, 1st Income 5 p. c. Bds., Dec'r, 1894, Coups. on.
$600 Balt. & Ohio So. Western Ry. Scrip.
$800 Balt. & Ohio So. Western Ry., Series "A." 1st Income Bd. Scrip.
$5,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Bds., 1994.
$5,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1895.
80 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Beneficial stock.
70 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
100 shs. Lance Creek Cattle Co.
39 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co. and $60 Scrip.
Perpetual lease of Pew No. 47 Unitarian Congregational Church of Newport, R. I.
42 shs. Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y., (175 p. c. Paid.)
301 shs. Clown Point Iron Co.
$12,000 Memphis & Little Rock R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901, Jan'y, 1873, Coups. on.
200 shs. Seattle & Eastern Construction Co.
100 shs. Long Island Ins. Co., (85 p. c. Paid in liq.)
246 shs. Lamar Ins. Co., (94 p. c. Paid in liq.)
70 shs. Great Western Ins. Co., ($30 pr. sh. paid.)
434 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
$5,700 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1917, Jan'y, 1889, Coups. on.
By order of Administratrix.
5 shs. American Tel. & Cable Co.
4 shs. Great Southern Telephone & Telegraph Co., New-Orleans, La.
2 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
$2,000 Talla. Iron & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
For account of whom it may concern.
19 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
20 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
90 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. General Electric Co. Common.
100 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. common.
100 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. common.
200 shs. Playa De Ore Mining Co., (Trustees Certf.)
50 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. "Playa del Oro" original stock.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett system,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 52.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of April, 1896, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of March, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of April, 1896.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated March 3, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE KEOKUK AND WESTERN R. R. CO.
Keokuk, Iowa, March 6, 1896.
NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of earnings, payable on the first day of April next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened April 2, next.
CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 7th March, 1896.
For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on that date, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th day of April next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 12, 1896, at No. 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. F.—J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New-York, March 3, 1896.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as follows:
First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TURNER, MANUEL & CO.
Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, and financial securities, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.
Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are as follows:
HENRY M. ODDIE, who resides at East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, are the general partners, and
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, is the special partner.
Fourth—The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.)
Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourth day of March, 1896, and it shall terminate on the fourth day of March, 1901.
Dated this fourth day of March, 1896.
HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.
In presence of F. C. Cantine.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came HENRY M. ODDIE, WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Dameral, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Dameral, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certf. filed N. Y. Co.
City and County of New-York, ss.:
HENRY M. ODDIE being duly sworn, says he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the special partner therein named to the common stock, to wit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
HENRY M. ODDIE.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896.
A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MUNSON, HARRY R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nellie L. Munson, Cornelia A. Munson, Roswell D. Tompkins, Frank Tompkins, George L. Tompkins, William Tompkins, Clara Tompkins, Mary Stevens, Roswell Smith, Jerry Smith, Albert Smith, (an infant,) Anna Adams, Rebecca Saunders, Phebe Simonson, Louis Bone, Erastus H. Munson, Anna Eliza Munsell, Martin L. Munson, Della Holmes, send greeting:
Whereas, James N. Emlich of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f1-law6wS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Treacy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys.
mh7-law6mS

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR SCHRENKEISEN, FRANZ E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-law6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpool, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. ACHINCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-law6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City.
ja11-law6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. No. 5 Beekman St. Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City.
n16-law6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 208 Broadway, New-York City.
f15-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-law6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-law6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-law6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-law6mS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending March 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Rio Janeiro and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania";) at 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Flaxman, from Baltimore, (letters for Rio Janeiro, North Brazil, and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Flaxman";) at 8 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 2 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Amrum, (letters for Greytown and Bluefields must be directed per Amrum;) and for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

C. P. Huntington's Recollections of Central Pacific Affairs.

SENATOR MORGAN NOT SATISFIED

The Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads Fails to Elicit Any Definite Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, after a vacation of two weeks, this morning continued its hearings on matters connected with the Pacific Railroad debts. John Rooney of New-York presented for the consideration of the committee the plan of the minority bondholders of the Union Pacific "for compelling the cash payment of the Pacific Railroad debts to the Government (first and second mortgages) and to individual first mortgage bondholders, by foreclosure and reorganization, to be administered by Government Commissioners, the privilege to be conferred on junior bonds and stocks of the present companies to retain their interests by subscribing to new issues of well-secured obligations, whose proceeds are to be used in paying the first mortgage and Government debts."

Senator Morgan then resumed his examination of President Collis P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Company, who was prevented by illness from attending the last meeting of the committee. When last before the committee Mr. Huntington was given a bound volume of the Government Pacific Railroad Commissioners' report, with the hope of Senator Morgan that he would read it carefully, in order that he (Huntington) might be in a position to affirm or deny the statements contained therein in regard to which Mr. Morgan wished to question him.

Replying to Mr. Morgan's questions, Mr. Huntington said he had looked it over, and had embodied in typewritten form his conclusions thereon, which he would give the committee. He said the report generally was wrong. It contained so many contradictory statements that he was convinced its authors evidently did not know what they were saying.

Mr. Morgan called attention to Mr. Huntington's statement in that report, and Mr. Huntington said his statement was all right.

Mr. Morgan asked why Mr. Huntington, Mr. Stanford, and others who did not know about the matters, and who were examined by the Government Commissioners, did not set the latter straight. Mr. Huntington replied that Mr. Stanford did not know very much about the business affairs of the roads or their construction. As for himself, he had endeavored, to the best of his ability, to furnish all the information of which he was possessed. Mr. Morgan then took up the contract of the Western Development Company for building a portion of the Southern Pacific, and upon receiving a non-committal reply to one of his questions, said, "Mr. Huntington, there is no use trying to use a whitewash brush."

"I have done nothing that needs whitewashing," replied Mr. Huntington.

Asked if he had not destroyed the papers of Mr. Colton, who was one of the shareholders in the Western Development Company after Colton had died, Mr. Huntington wished to know if Senator Morgan made such a charge; if he did, he would answer it. Mr. Morgan said persons in San Francisco had written him saying Mr. Huntington had, after Colton's death, bought the house of the latter and had destroyed all the private papers therein.

Mr. Huntington replied very emphatically that he had destroyed no papers; the only paper in the house when he bought it was the wall paper. And he denied that he had settled the controversy with Mrs. Colton by buying the house. Stanford, Crocker, Searles, and Mrs. Hopkins had settled with Mrs. Colton for her husband's share in the Construction Company, giving her $200,000 in Southern Pacific bonds.

Mr. Morgan inquired if Mr. Huntington had not framed the contracts for building the various sections of the Southern Pacific, and the latter said he supposed they were drawn by Judge Sanderson, the company's attorney. Mr. Hopkins had managed them, Mr. Huntington thought, though they were done without the latter's consent. Mr. Morgan then endeavored to establish the business relationship between Mr. Huntington and Mr. Hopkins. They were partners in the hardware business, Mr. Huntington asserted, but not in railroad transactions. The two businesses were separate and distinct, the only connection being that they might have loaned money to the railroads, just as any prosperous firm would do. The hardware firm had paid, he said, about 12 per cent. per annum for the twenty years of the partnership. Mr. Huntington would not acknowledge that Mr. Hopkins acted as his agent in the various transactions with the railroads and construction companies.

Mr. Morgan wished to know how much money was taken out of the firm and placed in the railroad business. Mr. Huntington did not know. He was unable at this day, he said, to give the details of a business of thirty years ago.

Senator Morgan being unable to draw anything from Mr. Huntington of a satisfactory nature retorted to Mr. Huntington that he appeared to know all about everything in his own favor and nothing against him.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Huntington; "I'm trying to give Senator Morgan all the information of which I am possessed."

While he was unable to state so positively, Mr. Huntington said whatever money was drawn from the hardware and metal company and placed in the railroad business was charged to the individual account of those drawing it, for that was the only business way in which it could have been done. Hopkins was not, Mr. Huntington said, a partner of his in the railroad business. When he died he had very little, if any, of his (Huntington's) property in his possession. Much of the cross-examination of Mr. Morgan bore upon the business interests of Messrs. Hopkins and Huntington, in an effort to bring out their personal and business relations. Outside of the hardware and metal company Mr. Huntington said he had money, real estate and merchandise, which he put into the building of the Central Pacific road. He could not say how much, but it was considerable, always enough to pay the debts when they came due.

Mr. Morgan pressed Mr. Huntington for a specific answer, stating that generalities would not do. "I want facts, and you must give them," said Mr. Morgan, somewhat irritated. "If you do not intend to answer why don't you say so?"

"I am doing the best I can, and you must give me the credit of being honest in my replies," replied Mr. Huntington.

Again Mr. Morgan pressed for a statement as to how much money, taken from his private purse, Mr. Huntington had put into the construction of the road. A specific answer was not given, but Mr. Huntington said he furnished much of the money and took the stocks or bonds of the company. When he bought stock he paid for it and when he bought bonds he paid for them. That was the only way money could be put into the construction of a railroad.

"How much of the stock did you have?"

"I had, I think, about 2,000 shares."

"Did you pay up your subscription on this stock?"

"I should probably say that I did."

"Did you?"

"I didn't pay for it personally, for I was not there; I was in New-York. I suppose, though, that the stock was paid for in installments."

When asked if he got the money back he paid in, Mr. Huntington said he did not, but that the contract company got some property in the end, when everything was cleared up. Mr. Huntington entered an emphatic denial to Mr. Morgan's question whether the Contract and Finance Company was not capitalized with the Central Pacific shares Huntington held. That company was, he said, organized with money. Its capital stock was $5,000,000, but the organizers put in more than that. Much of this money was borrowed—borrowed on the bonds of the Central Pacific. In response to further questions, Mr. Huntington admitted that the money, or a portion of it, at least, was borrowed on the Government bonds until the company could sell them.

"The general Government then, and not you," said Mr. Morgan, "put up the money. You stocked the Finance and Construction Company on the credit of the United States. I am trying to find out how much of your individual funds you, or all of you, put in the construction of the Central Pacific Road?"

"We put in what could not be bought to-day for $5,000,000," said Mr. Huntington, "our money, and our time."

"But," urged Mr. Morgan, "how much in money of your private means did you put in?"

"I don't remember, but always enough to pay its debts," was Mr. Huntington's reply. "But we could not have built the road without the aid of the first mortgage bonds."

Mr. Huntington again took issue with the report of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, and declared that their conclusions were wrong. He did not know where the Commissioners got their alleged information, but wherever it was found the conclusions were erroneous.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

An Officer of the Company Gives His View of the Situation.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Company who has taken an active part in the rehabilitation of the property says that the statement that definite steps have been taken looking to a reorganization of the company is untrue. At present, this official stated, there is no plan of reorganization for the Baltimore and Ohio. The chief concern of the receivers is to put the property in good shape. Before serious consideration could be given to details for a reorganization, the capabilities of the property must be first demonstrated. Awaiting such a showing of its earning capacity, talk of a reorganization plan is premature. It is essential to make a full exhibit of the earning powers of the road under normal conditions of equipment and facilities. There were new cars and new locomotives to be secured. Receivers' certificates would possibly be issued to pay for them.

It is not generally accepted that reorganization is a corollary of a receivership. Numerous instances are on record of railroads being successfully operated by receivers, and ultimately being turned over to the stockholders in a solvent condition. The primary object of the receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio, it is officially stated, was the removal of embarrassment arising from the payment of accrued indebtedness, fixed charges, and the importunities of impatient creditors. The relief afforded by a receivership yields the opportunity to apply available money to the improvement of equipment and the placing of the property in a position to demonstrate its earning possibilities.

It is known that for some time past the road has been unable to bid for business because thousands of cars have been laid up on sidings, rotting from the assaults of the elements while awaiting necessary repairs.

It will possibly require years to demonstrate the earning possibilities of the property. Then, should it be shown that a reorganization is necessary, J. P. Morgan & Co., as well as other leading financial houses, would figure in carrying out the plan. In the meantime, the official said, no negotiations tending toward such an arrangement would be made.

Bonded Goods on Railroads.

Acting under the Treasury regulation that goods received here in bond must be placed in general order stores within forty-eight hours after arrival, Surveyor McGuire recently reminded the railroad companies, over which goods come in bond from Canada, and Vancouver, that this provision must not be disregarded. The goods thus brought include many Chinese and Japanese imports, and the railroad companies, while not objecting to the order that goods must be stored within a reasonable time after arrival, found it inconvenient to obey it when consignments were split in transit, some portions reaching here days after other portions. They appealed to Collector Kilbreth for a modification of the order so as to permit them to await the arrival of complete assignments before transferring any part to general order stores. There was a hearing on the application yesterday at the Custom House, at which all the companies carrying such goods were represented.

Collector Kilbreth became convinced that the application was well based and granted it.

Corn Diverted Southward.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Not content with diverting the bulk of the grain traffic from the Missouri River and Kansas and Nebraska points to the Gulf and other Southern points, roads having southern and southwestern outlets from Iowa points are now taking the corn from that territory to St. Louis, to be shipped thence to New-Orleans. The Iowa-Chicago lines have hoped all along that their earnings would materially improve as soon as the heavy corn crop raised in Iowa would commence to move east. Now, instead of going East, the corn in that section is going South and Southwest, taking advantage of the much lower rates offered to Gulf and Southern ports than can be obtained to the Atlantic seaboard.

That such a state of affairs is not looked upon with equanimity by the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River is natural. Most of them have indulged in secret rate cutting, and especially from Des Moines and other points, and in consequence much crimination and recrimination is going on among the Western Freight Association lines.

Inquiry by the State Board.

The New-York State Board of Railway Commissioners met yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in this city. Commissioners Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chapin, and Michael Rickard were present. An inquiry was made regarding the accident on the Lexington Avenue Cable Railway at One Hundred and Third Street last Monday. The grip on the cable car refused to work, it is said, and the car plunged down the steep descent, striking Mrs. Mary Mulvihill of 150 West Thirtieth Street, and injuring her badly.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company explained yesterday that the mishap could not have occurred except for the heavy snowfall on that day. He said that the Lexington Avenue Road had adopted a double sprocket or chain at each end of the car, and that every precaution was taken against accidents.

Memphis and Charleston.

A plan for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been prepared by Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs, which provides for the formation of a new company to succeed the present corporation. Arrangements have also been made by which the Southern Railway Company, which is the majority stockholder of the Memphis and Charleston, upon receipt of all the common stock of the new company will lease the road for ninety-nine years for an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the new first mortgage bonds and also upon the income bonds or preferred stock of the new company to the extent of the surplus earnings.

To Surrender Two Lines.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 6.—The New-England Railroad Company has notified E. K. Ray, President of the Milford, Franklin and Providence Railroad Company and the Woonsocket and Pascoag Railroad Company that on March 31 the first-mentioned company will surrender the two latter lines. The Milford, Franklin and Providence Road is an extension of the Milford and Woonsocket Road, which has been notified of the intention to surrender by the New-England Company, and the President of which has said the franchise would be surrendered if the owning company was compelled to abolish grade crossings in Milford. This expected outlay was ascribed as the reason for the New-England Road's action.

The Fonda-Johnstown Road.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 6.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad people have acquired an additional interest in the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company through a purchase made to-day of a block of stock by President Chauncey M. Depew and General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten. At a meeting of the company held this afternoon Dr. Depew was elected a Director. Third Vice President H. Walter Webb of the Central is also a stockholder and Director in this road.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The arbitrators appointed to decide the matter of divisions between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Road will meet in Chicago on the 11th inst. to hear the case. They are: President M. L. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville, Vice President E. S. Washburn of the Fort Scott, and W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway Company. The dispute over the matter of divisions of traffic between the two companies dates back to last Summer, and the divisions agreed upon by the arbitrators will apply on the business for the six months prior and subsequent to Jan. 1.

—Vice Chancellor Emery, in Newark, has reserved decision on the application for an injunction made by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to restrain the United Pipe Line Company, preventing the plaintiffs' company removing pipes at a crossing in Washington, Warren County, N. J.

—S. M. Fraser, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad in Cincinnati has resigned, and is now the Freight Claims Agent of the road. Samuel T. McLaughlin, General Manager of the Continental Fast Freight Line, succeeds Mr. Fraser.

—Judge Collier, in Denver, has handed down a decision in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad litigation on the exceptions filed by various parties to the report of Special Master Marrel. The exceptions were overruled, and the Master's report confirmed in every particular.

—Eastern creditors of the Waldo Park Motor Railway Company in Kansas City have asked that a receiver be appointed for the property. The liabilities amount to about $75,000, more than half of which is represented by the complaining creditors.

—The case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association, which was on the motion calendar of the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday, was adjourned for one week by mutual consent of counsel.

—The New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railroad Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Albany a certificate of extension of route in the towns of Rye and Mamaroneck, Westchester County.

—Col. W. F. Snyder, General Western Passenger Agent of the Big Four, with headquarters at St. Louis, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1, and will go into other business.

—James H. Emslie, lately Traveling Freight Agent of the Atchison, with headquarters in Buffalo, has been ordered to report for service in Chicago.

—For the month of February the Illinois Central Railroad reported gross earnings amounting to $1,571,288, an increase of $155,984.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—The Jersey Central Road is in the market for 1,000 new freight cars.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Oleomargarine Bill Before the Senate—Discussion in House over a Corporation Measure.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The Senate today had before it again the Oleomargarine bill, which was amended further. As it now stands, the bill prohibits the use of coloring matter in oleomargarine and the sale of rancid butter.

The "Bake Shop" bill was passed, and also the bill under which suits for damages against corporations must be begun within two years of the time of cause.

A House concurrent resolution was adopted which provides for a commission of three to revise the statutes relating to District Courts.

A bill to permit juries in damage suits against corporations to take into consideration the mental sufferings of the survivors of the accidents in making up the amounts to be returned in verdicts engendered a lively debate in the House to-day, numerous lawyer members opposing the bill on the ground that juries already gave excessive damages in such cases. The bill passed, but a motion to reconsider is pending, and may be carried later.

The bill prohibiting any person who has not been for six months an actual resident of the State from making or gathering clams and oysters was explained on third reading by its introducer, Mr. Austin, who said the bill was intended to head off the oyster thieves from Maryland and Virginia who every Spring swarmed down on Delaware Bay and helped themselves to the oysters owned by Jerseymen.

Mr. Snyder, who has $50,000 invested in the oyster industry in North Jersey, said the dealers from his locality did not want the bill. In Keyport, he said, the centre of the oyster industry in Northern Jersey, nearly every oysterman owned his own boat, and the large dealers found it difficult work to employ natives to rake for oysters.

Furthermore, he said, nine out of every ten oystermen from Cumberland County were opposed to the measure. The bill passed by a vote of 33 to 7.

The House passed a bill repealing a law which compels insurance agents and brokers to pay $10 a year for a license to do business.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Gen. Duffield Says the English Claim Is Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Montreal Star's London dispatch regarding the boundary line of Southeastern Alaska, and the alleged assumption by the United States of 3,000,000 acres of British territory, exhibits a curious confusion existing somewhere regarding the facts of this boundary question, which have been frequently given in these dispatches.

Gen. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States member of the Joint Commission which made the surveys and maps of the country abutting on the southeastern boundary line, when the Montreal dispatch was shown to him to-day, said: "The commission dealt with the line south of the fifty-sixth parallel, exactly as it did with that part north of that parallel—that is, we made surveys and maps of the country, and Dec. 31 last, when the commission expired by limitation, Mr. King, the Canadian Commissioner and myself met at Albany, signed the reports to be made to the Secretaries of State of the respective Governments, and forwarded them, with accompanying maps. There has been no delimitation of the boundary line, as described, in the treaties between Great Britain and Russia, and between Russia and the United States. We were expressly prohibited from marking the line; we fixed where it should begin and end, but the marking of the line itself is left to another commission, which shall be appointed by the two countries, and shall act upon the data and maps furnished by us."

"What does the alleged assumption of 3,000,000 acres refer to?"

"I think I understand it," replied Gen. Duffield. "The Department of Land and Works in Canada, which corresponds to our General Land Office, has published a map on which the boundary line is traced from a point opposite to the southern end of Prince of Wales Island, through Clarence Straits and Behm Canal, to the fifty-sixth parallel. These waters lie west of Portland Canal, which is named in both the treaties I have referred to, as being the boundary water, and the territory between them must be that 3,000,000 acres."

"Is there any authority for the line which the Canadian officials have designated on their map?"

"Not at all. The only map of that country in existence at the time the Russo-British treaty was executed was that of Capt. Van Couver of the British Royal Navy, and that shows the boundary line to have been located in Portland Canal. The water there known by that name was identically the same as that now called Portland Canal, in and along which the boundary line must run."

THIEVES WORK IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Loot the Home of Dr. Wilcox, Near Fifth Avenue—A Reward Offered.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station are investigating a robbery which occurred last Tuesday afternoon in the house of Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox, at 51 West Fifty-second Street, which is near the Vanderbilt mansion. The theft was committed by sneak thieves, who got into the house through a scuttle. The police say that all that was stolen was a lady's gold watch, a pin, a ring, and a woman's handbag, amounting probably to $300.

Dr. Wilcox's family comprises his wife, three children, and his sister, Miss Florence Wilcox. Miss Wilcox and three servants were in the house at the time the thieves are supposed to have made their visit. Going up stairs about 4 o'clock, Miss Wilcox found her room in confusion. Drawers were pulled out of the bureau and tossed about the floor.

The thieves had also visited other rooms on the top floor. They did not go below the top floor for fear of detection, it is supposed. Detectives found that they entered the house by the scuttle on the roof, which had been left unfastened.

They made their escape in the same way. Footprints in the snow on the roofs showed that the men had crossed to a tenement on Sixth Avenue.

The police have failed so far to get any clues to the robbers, and no arrests have yet been made. Dr. Wilcox has offered a reward of $50 for the return of the stolen property. The police believe that the robbery was committed by persons well acquainted with the locality of the house, and knew how it could be reached over the roofs.

GOV. GREENHALGE'S FUNERAL.

He Will Be Buried from His Home in Lowell Next Monday, with Private and Public Services.

LOWELL, Mass., March 6.—The arrangements for the funeral of Gov. Greenhalge were completed at the Greenhalge residence late this afternoon. Mayor Courtney of Lowell, Col. Winslow, and Col. Henry A. Thomas were in consultation with F. B. Greenhalge, the deceased Governor's son, and Mrs. Greenhalge for some time. It was finally decided that there should be private services at the Governor's late home at 10:30 A. M. Monday, at which only the members of the family and immediate friends will be present. At 2:30 P. M. the body will be taken to the church, where the Rev. George W. Batchelder, pastor of the Lowell Unitarian Church, will officiate. The pall bearers will be eight Sergeants from the Lowell militia companies.

It is the expressed wish of the family of the deceased Chief Magistrate that as few as possible follow the body to the cemetery, and none of the visiting delegations from cities outside Lowell will do so.

GOLD TURNED BACK FOR BONDS.

A Transaction in Which the New-York Life Innocently Figured.

Bankers were interested yesterday in a transaction by which a subscriber for the new Government bonds, supposed to be the New-York Life Insurance Company, made a deposit of $1,000,000 for bonds with gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury. The transaction was legitimate. It excited comment chiefly because the New-York Life figured only as a depositor and was made unwittingly to appear as doing something which it would not have countenanced had it been consulted.

The transaction consisted of the withdrawal of $1,000,000 in gold by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. This gold was sent to the Continental National Bank for the account of the New-York Life. The officers of the bank transferred it at once to the Sub-Treasury. It reached the Government vaults in payment for bonds within an hour or so after it had been withdrawn.

President Edmund D. Randolph said that the bank was not aware, when it received the gold, that it had been taken from the Sub-Treasury, nor was the bank's client cognizant of that circumstance. It was turned in as a deposit, because the bank chose that course rather than to carry it. The morning withdrawal was not known until the gold was redeposited.

It seems that the New-York Life, having maturing gold obligations of the Illinois Central, called for their payment in gold, and directed that the gold be deposited with the Continental Bank, and by that bank applied to bond payment. The probable supposition was that the close relations of the Illinois Central and the National Park Bank would lead to the transfer of $1,000,000 in gold from the Park Bank to the Continental Bank. For some reason that course was not taken, although the Park Bank seems to have furnished the Illinois Central with $1,000,000 in greenbacks. It was said on behalf of the Illinois Central that the gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury because it could not have been obtained otherwise without paying a premium for it.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The schedules of Isaac H. Dahlman, horse dealer at 205 to 209 East Twenty-fourth Street, show total liabilities of $373,511, of which $179,600 are secured by mortgages on real estate and $193,911 unsecured; nominal assets, exclusive of real estate, of $103,500; actual assets of $81,467, of which $44,740 are equities in real estate and $36,727 in horses, harness, and accounts due. The nominal value of Mr. Dahlman's real estate is $300,500 and the actual value $224,340, incumbered for $179,600. The actual assets of $81,467 are applicable to pay the unsecured debts of $193,911. The principal creditors are A. J. Heineman of Mansfield, Ohio, $46,000 for horses; C. L. Bacon of Kansas, $10,688 for horses; J. A. Bridge, Flora, Ind., $4,747 for horses; H. Dahlman, Philadelphia, $8,000; Charles Dahlman, $17,536; George C. Clausen, $15,500; Oriental Bank, $8,000; H. O. Havemeyer, $5,000.

—Frank S. Noble was appointed yesterday as receiver of the New-York Aristotype Company of Bloomfield, N. J., by Justice Beekman, on the application of Paul Harrison, the Treasurer of the company. Mr. Noble is the Secretary of the company. The liabilities are $29,000, and nominal assets $35,400, of which $24,400 is tied up in the factory property and plant. The principal creditors are the Ilotype Company, $12,500; Frederick M. Harrison, $8,027, and the Bloomfield Bank, $3,000. The Ilotype Company, which manufactures sensitive photo papers at 165 Pearl Street, is very closely connected with the New-York Aristotype Company.

—Louis A. Marks of M. B. & L. A. Marks, woolen commission merchants of 121 and 123 Franklin Street, who failed last Saturday with liabilities of $80,000 and assets in sight, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering in a suit brought by Blumenstiel & Hirsch on behalf of William Tinkham & Co. of Rhode Island, creditors for $21,271, on the charge of defrauding them. It was alleged that the past three months goods worth $30,000 obtained on credit were immediately sent to an auction house and sold at a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent. Mr. Marks furnished $21,000 bonds and was released.

—The Sheriff has received two claims against Sigmund Platky, manufacturer of hatters' furs, of 119 Mercer Street, who suddenly went to Europe, leaving creditors in the lurch. Platky's creditors say that they have learned that he sailed on the steamship New-York on March 4.

—Two more attachments have been received by the Sheriff against Durland's Riding Academy Company of Central Park West and Sixtieth Street, one for $15,679 in favor of Eliza H. McCullough for rent, and the other for $1,697 in favor of the Lincoln National Bank.

—O. B. McKnight, doing a general merchandise business at Plains, Penn., has failed. His store was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on judgments held by E. A. Hancock of Philadelphia and Joseph Birkbeck of Wilkesbarre, amounting to $24,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the office furniture and machinery of the Cross Engine Company of 126 Liberty Street for $500, and the stock of buttons and machinery of Erickson & Winters at 215 Centre Street for $400.

—Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joseph Gaynor, liquor dealer, at 412 Third Avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth Street, on the application of the David Jones Company.

—R. W. Mills, a grocer on State Street, New-Haven, Conn., made an assignment yesterday. The total liabilities are $8,000. It is estimated that the assets will figure up no more than $1,000.

—Schedules of Spead & Tucker, lumber dealers in the Produce Exchange annex, show liabilities of $22,926, nominal assets of $13,933, and actual assets of $13,084.

—The schedules of Lowen & Slote, merchant tailors at 128 West Forty-second Street, show liabilities of $17,275 and nominal assets of $11,231.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening, with light rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, cloudy, with light showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, with scattered showers, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. ALABAMA, partly cloudy, with showers in eastern portion, colder, northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, diminishing cloudiness, colder, northwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair and colder, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in western, showers in eastern portions, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy, with showers, colder in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. OHIO, showers, colder, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, clearing and colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southern and eastern portions, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair and slightly colder, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

The barometric depression noted on Thursday night has moved slowly to the eastward and has developed a centre of considerable energy in the upper lake region. The pressure is about normal on the Atlantic coast and is high in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have fallen in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions. The weather remains fair on the Atlantic coast, but with an increasing cloudiness north of Hatteras. Cloudy and unsettled conditions continue in the Mississippi Valley and lake regions, and fair weather prevails throughout the West. The temperature has continued to rise in the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. In the Western districts there has been a moderate fall in temperature. Increasing cloudiness, with showers, is indicated in the Atlantic coast districts, except Florida; clearing weather in the Mississippi Valley, showery and unsettled conditions in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and generally fair weather in the West. The temperature will continue to rise in the North Atlantic States, remain nearly stationary in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and will fall in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lake regions. It will be warmer in the Northwest and the temperature will remain stationary in the Southwest.

GRAY ULSTER MAN THE MURDERER?

A Man Suspected of Having Killed Miss Sullivan in Paterson Arrested—A Similar Crime.

PATERSON, N. J., March 6.—A suspect has been arrested in the Sullivan murder case. He is locked up at Hackensack. He wears a long gray ulster, the only definite—or supposed definite—clue the authorities have to work upon. The suspect admits that he was in Paterson Wednesday night, and that he is a tramp. He was selling lead pencils when arrested.

The search for the man who killed Miss Sullivan, in Park Avenue, was kept up all day yesterday and last night, and when morning came to-day the police were still searching, with apparently less chance of taking the man than they had when they started.

The description of the man seen by Olaf Peterson hurrying along Park Avenue a block from the spot where a few moments later he found the dying music teacher is very slight. The man was tall, he said, and wore a gray ulster. He had the big collar turned up so his face could not be seen, and when he was passing Mr. Peterson the man looked toward the Rogers residence, away from Peterson, so only the back of his head could be seen.

The theory most favored by the police is that the murderer was a man afflicted with a mania to kill some one, or else of a mania similar to that which led the man at Spring Valley to insult women within an hour of the murder, and all within a dozen blocks of where the murder was committed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 6.—Miss Nora Hopkins, who boards at 134 Madison Avenue, while on her way home, was attacked, soon after 10 o'clock last night, by a burly negro, in front of the residence of ex-Councilman Benjamin H. Campbell, on North Broad Street. The man sprang upon the girl and demanded her money and valuables.

Miss Hopkins screamed, and fortunately she was heard by citizens, who came to her rescue. Her assailant fled, but was captured after a policeman had fired a shot that came near ending the man's life.

When Miss Hopkins reached the Campbell home the negro sprang from behind a tree, and, throwing one arm about her neck, attempted to stifle her screams by placing his other hand over her mouth. He was not quick enough, and before he could choke the girl she had uttered several piercing shrieks for help which brought rescuers to her.

Mr. Campbell saw a negro running from the scene of the attack on Miss Hopkins. William P. Toler and a policeman joined in the chase. The policeman fired at the fleeing man, who threw up his hands and surrendered. He said he was Walter Osborne, and that he lived in Morris Avenue, this city. Miss Hopkins, when she reached the station, was so badly frightened that she could hardly tell what happened, but she identified the prisoner.

Osborne was taken this morning before Justice Neill, where Miss Hopkins made a complaint of assault and highway robbery against him. He pleaded not guilty. He said he was not near the scene of the assault. Mr. Toler identified him, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL.

It Is Causing the Canadian Government a Good Deal of Real Trouble Which Needs Adjusting.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—The Government has not got over its trouble on the Manitoba school case, although the Conservative whips counted a narrow majority for the second reading a couple of days ago. Since that time many of the members have been threatened by their constituents that if they vote for the bill they will never be re-elected.

This is more particularly the case in Ontario. In Manitoba there is likely to be open rebellion if the bill becomes a law. In Quebec the Government cannot gain any constituencies, for there it is all Laurier. Orders of the Bishops will not avail against the popular French Canadian, who is as good a Catholic as any man; so that the Government sees defeat staring it in the face.

In consequence of this a Cabinet meeting was held this forenoon, and sat until the House met, discussing the propriety of sending for Greenway. Sir Charles Tupper, through Sir Donald Smith, is becoming converted to the idea of sending for Manitoba's Premier and some members of the local Government, holding a conference here, and handing the question over to them. Although it is very late in the day to do this, still it can be accomplished. If something of this kind is not done the Government stands a good chance of being defeated in the House, and if not in the House, certainly in the country.

HE IS CALLED A BOGUS DOCTOR.

Charles Smith, Now of Rahway, Has Several Times Promised to Stop.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 6.—Dr. Charles Smith was arrested to-day on a charge of practicing medicine without a license or medical diploma. Dr. Smith came to Rahway from New-Brunswick four months ago and opened an office at 42 Commerce Street. He claimed to have supernatural powers, and had about seventy-five regular patients.

The complaint against him was made by the Union County Medical Society. Dr. Smith was taken before Justice Frazee, who held him in $200 bail. Bail was furnished by George Miller, a Rahway clothing merchant.

Dr. Smith, who is sixty-five years old, promised to stop practicing medicine in Rahway. He dresses rather slovenly, and never wears a collar or necktie. He got into trouble in New-Brunswick in a similar way, but was not arrested, promising to stop practicing there. He lives at Dean's Station, near New-Brunswick. He claims to have had a diploma, but that it was burned years ago in a fire in Berlin.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of March, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$141,826,360.94
Gold bullion	27,106,508.67
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury.	43,706,779.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	22,862,061.33
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates, and currency certificates in the Treasury.	75,544,689.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$30,745,570.00
National bank notes	8,390,428.98
Fractional silver coin	14,841,164.01
Fractional currency	161.44
Minor coin	1,169,386.37
Deposits in National banks	24,773,078.46
Bonds and interest paid	140,276.39
Total	$80,060,065.65
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,792,120.28
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,841,384.73
Disbursing officers' balances	21,671,173.16
Post Office Department account	2,910,503.76
Miscellaneous items	1,420,061.52
Total	$43,635,243.45
Balance	36,424,822.20
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$260,057,663.89

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$409,619.62
Internal revenue	397,663.95
Miscellaneous	8,295.22
Total	$815,580.79

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$220,000.00
War	100,000.00
Navy	40,000.00
Indians	50,000.00
Pensions	550,000.00
Interest	19,000.00
Total	$979,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	163,419.21

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$110,220.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	67,416.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$462,536,059.00
This fiscal year	114,948,470.00
This month	2,282,752.00
This day	393,062.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $397,663; from customs, $409,619, and miscellaneous, $8,295.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $393,258.

SUING HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

Max Deckinger Wants $10,000 from Moses Heilman for a Beating on a Dark Night.

Max Deckinger of 146 East Forty-ninth Street wants $10,000 of the several hundred thousand dollars belonging to his father-in-law, Moses Heilman.

He does not ask his father-in-law to give him the money in consideration of mutual love and affection.

Deckinger testified yesterday in Part VI., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, before Justice Daly, that his father-in-law, with the aid of Alexander Harris and Edward Harris, lay in wait for him at 11:30 o'clock on the night of Jan. 6, 1894, and tried to murder him. This testimony was given in an action which Deckinger has brought against the three men to recover $10,000 damages.

Deckinger said that on the night in question, his father-in-law and the Harrises secreted themselves near his home, at 146 East Forty-sixth Street, and lay in wait for him until he returned, at 11:30 o'clock P. M., when they pounced upon him and struck him in the face and neck, tore his clothes, smashed his hat, and tried to stab him in the neck with a large knife. Deckinger said that his father-in-law and the latter's two friends would have killed him had not his wife, Senora Deckinger, come to his rescue. Even then, he says, his life would not have been saved had not a policeman come to his rescue.

Senora Deckinger testified that when she and her husband returned home on the night of the assault from a visit to Mrs. Greenbaum of Prospect place three men, whom she recognized as the defendants, assaulted her husband. She testified that she loosened their grip on her husband, and that he cried "Murder" and "Police," and then an officer came to his rescue.

"Do you love your father?" asked Mr. Hyman.

"No, because he has always been fighting at home," said Mrs.

SOME FAMOUS ICE YACHTS

The Poughkeepsie Club Was First Organized in 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE CHALLENGE PENNANT

Hudson River Club Has Existed for Ten Years, and Members Own the Fastest Yachts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6.—The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club has been organized since 1885. It is the successor of the Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club, which was organized in 1861, and enjoyed a prosperous existence for twenty-four years. Poughkeepsie has always been the headquarters for ice yachts in this country, and the Challenge Pennant of America is its most honorable and highly prized trophy.

The early officers of the Poughkeepsie Club were: Commodore—J. A. Roosevelt; Vice Commodore—Theodore V. Johnston; Secretary—Thomas H. Ransom; Treasurer—Guy C. Bayly; Regatta Committee—Guy C. Bayly, Thomas Foster, and Clarence Cary. Among the honorary members in the old days was Commodore G. W. Kidd of New-York. The Poughkeepsie Club had a fleet of twenty-six boats, nearly all sloop-rigged. They were the Advance, Aeolus, Avalanche, Comet, Cyclone, Echo, Ella, Fairy, Flash, Flying Dutchman, Gracie, Gypsie, Hail, Haze, Icicle, Jack Frost, Jessie, Norseman, Restless, Sappho, Snow Bird, Snow Flake, Vi-King, Virginia, Viva, and Zip.

In the old days it was the custom to race over a long course, the most popular run being from Poughkeepsie to New-Hamburg and back, nine miles each way. Of recent years the custom has been changed, and the yachts now keep in sight of a given point. It is an inspiriting sight to see a fleet of twenty or more ice yachts, with their white sails sparkling in the frosty air, circling around each other with the speed of the wind. No railroad train can keep up with an ice yacht when the conditions are favorable. In the Winter time, trains on both the Hudson River and West Shore Roads are frequently raced by ice boats, whose owners lie in wait at intervals from Carthage Landing north, and shout with glee when they glide past the steel machines propelled by steam. It is a singular but undisputed fact that ice boats sail faster than the wind, otherwise they could not gain the tremendous speed of a mile in 40 or 50 seconds.

The distinguishing signal of the old Poughkeepsie Club was a pointed burgee, scarlet field, without device. The Commodore's pennant was a broad scarlet piece of bunting with a blue centre. Regattas were held every year when the ice permitted. Among the winners since 1869 are the following: Club Plate, Jan. 16, 1869, won by the Haze; the Winter of 1870 was remarkably mild and there was no ice for regattas; Club Plate, Feb. 21, 1871, won by the Ella; Club Plate, Jan. 11, 1872, won by the Haze; Booth Cup, 1872, won by the Haze; Ladies' Pennant, 1872, won by the Haze, but the race was declared off on account of the Haze, Icicle, and Restless fouling; Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant, Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg Club contesting, won by the icicle of the former club; Roosevelt Cup, Jan. 27, 1872, won by the Haze; Ladies' Pennant, Jan. 27, 1872, won by the Haze; there was no ice for regattas in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Club Colors, Jan. 27, 1877, won by the Restless; 1878, ice yachting only above the ferry track; Club Colors, Feb. 13, 1879, won by the Hail; Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant, 1879, sailed for by eighteen boats, entered by the Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg Clubs, and won by the Snow Bird of the Poughkeepsie Club; special pennant presented by James N. Winslow, sailed for Feb. 15, 1879, won by the Gracie; in 1880 the Avalanche (A. H. Sanford) won a silver prize; in 1881 the Gypsy (J. N. Winslow) won the Ladies' Pennant, and the Icicle (J. A. Roosevelt) won the Club Colors and a silver tiller.

In 1882 the Avalanche won a silk pennant and the Gypsy a silk pennant; in 1883 the winners were the Avalanche, a silver prize; Gracie, silk pennant; Avalanche, Club Colors; Jack Frost, (A. Rogers,) silk pennant; Aeolus, (Norman Wright,) Challenge Pennant; Haze, (Aaron Tunis,) Rogers Cup; Jack Frost, Challenge Pennant. In 1884 the Gracie won a silk pennant; the (J. A. Roosevelt) and the Jack Frost, the Barron Cup, and the Haze the Challenge Pennant.

In 1885, after the organization of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, the Haze of the Poughkeepsie Club won the Challenge Pennant, but later in the same year it was won by the Northern Light (Dr. Barron) in a race against the Shrewsbury yacht Scud; in 1886 it was won by the Bessie, (N. P. Rogers;) in 1887 by the Jack Frost, and in 1888 by the Northern Light. This has been won since then by the Icicle (J. A. Roosevelt) and the Jack Frost ("Archy" Rogers,) the latter now holding it.

The Hudson River Club had, upon its organization in 1885, a fleet of twenty-six boats. Its first officers were: Commodore—J. A. Roosevelt; Vice Commodore—J. C. Barron, Secretary—E. Rogers; Treasurer—Archibald Rogers; Measurer—C. Van Loan; Regatta Committee—J. A. Roosevelt, H. Livingston, W. H. Morse, W. H. Storms, and J. R. Roosevelt.

The club signal is a pointed burgee, with three blue and two white perpendicular stripes crossed by one red horizontal stripe. The Commodore's pennant is rectangular, blue field, with the device of three perpendicular white stripes and one horizontal red stripe. In 1888 the Hudson River Club's fleet numbered thirty-two, including Mr. J. A. Roosevelt's Icicle, which originally carried 1,070 square feet of canvas and was 68.11 feet over all. This was probably the largest boat ever sailed on the Hudson River. Mr. Roosevelt cut the Icicle down to 58.10 feet, with 735 feet of canvas, which makes it smaller than the Jack Frost, which is 52 feet over all, with 911 square feet of canvas; the Avalanche, 49.2 feet over all, with 825 square feet of canvas, and the Zero, 48.6 feet over all, with 750 square feet of canvas.

The Hudson River Club's fleet now numbers over forty boats, divided into first, second, third, and fourth classes—first class measuring 600 square feet of sail area and over; second class, 450 to 600; third class, 300 to 450; fourth class, less than 300. The Commodore is Archibald Rogers. The fleet includes the handsomest, most costly, and speediest ice yachts in the world, and the members of the club are all wealthy men. Among the names on the roster are J. C. Barron, the Hoyts, Grinnells, Woodbury Kane, Ogden Mills, F. W. Vanderbilt, Col. Ruppert, Frank Ruppert, the Newbolds, R. W. Rives, "Archy" Rogers, the Roosevelts, Samuel Sexton, and John Jacob Astor.

The first class boats are the Avalanche, Boreas, Flying Cloud, Icicle, Jack Frost, Northern Light, Reindeer, St. Nicholas, and Zero.

The distance in racing for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America must be twenty miles, with a time limit of 1 hour and 15 minutes. This famous pennant was first offered by Irving Grinnell, Commodore of the New-Hamburg Ice Yacht Club. It is always to be considered a challenge flag, and is liable to be challenged for by any organized club in this country or Europe. The flag is a silk pennant thirty feet long, with the words "Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America" in gold letters on a blue ground.

Suggests Another Playground.

Everett P. Wheeler, representing the East Side House Settlement Society, appeared before the Board of Street Opening yesterday and asked that the board give the society a new playground for children in place of the land the board had taken to use as a street. The present ground taken by the city is at Seventy-fifth Street and the East River. Mr. Wheeler suggested that to the society be given another playground in the block above, west of Exterior Street.

The Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Park Board were appointed a committee to inquire into the matter and report at the next meeting.

A New Schoolhouse for the City.

The foundation plans of a new schoolhouse were filed by Architect C. B. J. Snyder yesterday at the Building Department. The new schoolhouse is to be erected on the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, by the city, and will be built of brick, five stories in height. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 150 feet on the street, and will also have a wing of 60 feet running parallel with the avenue in the rear of the plot.

WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE "WOMAN'S BIBLE."

What a Correspondent Says of Objections Offered to the Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of March 2, Mrs. Howell makes a plea for the Woman's Bible, claiming that the title constitutes its whole liability to disfavor, and admits that "the world is astonished and shocked at the audacity of the title, 'The Woman's Bible.'" Will you kindly give me space to criticise her statement that the "prejudice is merely to the name."

Mrs. Howell asks: "Why should not women have a Bible?" And she gives as one reason for the need of a Woman's Bible, that some man has written her that "men who break the Ten Commandments each day need the Bible."

Men who break the Ten Commandments each day will not be helped much in an effort of purification by the Woman's Bible, or that portion of it now before the public, which ends with this remarkable statement: "The utter contempt for all the decencies of life, and all the natural personal rights of women, as set forth in these pages [the Bible] should destroy in the minds of women, at least, all authority to superhuman origin, and stamp the Pentateuch at least as emanating from the most obscene minds of a barbarous age."

This alone would be sufficient to show why not only women, but men, condemn the so-called Woman's Bible; but, as many people haven't time or inclination to wade through its 152 pages, I will give some of its salient points.

The first important discovery is that the Trinity, contrary to general belief, is composed of a Heavenly Mother, Father, and Son. This is followed by the statement that "the first step in the elevation of woman to her true position" is through "the recognition by the rising generation of an ideal Heavenly Mother to whom their prayers should be addressed."

The next discovery is that woman was created simultaneously with man; that the statement to the contrary "was manipulated by some Jew, in an endeavor to give 'heavenly authority' for requiring the woman to obey the man she married."

This is followed out by a line of argument that the anti-suffragists have before claimed as their own, viz.: that in naming the mother of the race woman, "she was man and more than man, because of her maternity." The anti-suffragists have always insisted that this law, not laid down by man, defines woman's sphere as different from man's. In this one statement, therefore, the two are agreed.

The story of the Fall is used to eulogize woman, although some "serious doubt" is expressed "as to the forbidden fruit being an apple, as none grew in that latitude," but consolation is found in the statement that some Yale professor has said "it must have been a quince."

Satan did not tempt Eve with "brilliant jewels, rich dresses, worldly luxuries, or pleasures, but with the promise of knowledge," as he saw at a glance the high character of the person he met. This needs no comment, and is only given to show the line of argument pursued.

Mrs. Stanton comments bitterly on the cruelty and injustice of Abraham and Sarah to Hagar, and Clara Bewick Colby takes her to task for it; which shows that great minds do not always run in the same channel. But despite this, Mrs. Stanton goes on to say of Rebekah that "she, too, is lacking in a nice sense of honor," and with a truthfulness that carries her beyond the littleness of sex, speaks of Rachel's "character for theft and deception," and says "Potiphar's wife surpasses all the women yet mentioned in perfidy and dishonor."

Aaron's action in depriving the women of their jewels wherewith to make the golden calf, leads up to the assertion that it was just so in the American Revolution in 1776; the first delicacy the men threw overboard in Boston Harbor, was the tea, woman's favorite beverage." And this is followed by the opinion that, rather than throw the tobacco and whisky overboard, the men "would have succumbed to King George's pretensions." And while condemning this, it is still said: "I would fain teach women that self-development is a higher duty than self-sacrifice."

It is said if women had had part in the architecture of the Ark, "a series of portholes would have been deemed indispensable." That "if Miriam had planned the journey to Canaan, it would have been accomplished in forty days instead of forty years." That "the chief point of interest in the parable of Balaam and his ass, is that the ass belonged to the female sex."

The book also says that "Abraham, like many a modern millionaire, was not a self-made man, but a wife-made man," as "he gained wealth at the price of his wife's dishonor." That "if it had not been for polygamy and concubinage, the great harvest so recklessly promised would have been meagre indeed," referring to God's promises to the people of "great fruitfulness."

Space will not permit me to enter into a longer review. I think there are few Christians or Jewish men or women who will not feel as I do, that the name is of little consequence compared to the matter.

The women who compiled this Woman's Bible are Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Clara Bewick Colby, the Rev. Augusta Chapin, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, Mrs. Robert C. Ingersoll, Mrs. Sarah A. Underwood, Mrs. Catherine F. Stebbins, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Mrs. Cornelius Collins Henry, Lillie Devereux Blake, Matilda Joslyn Gage, the Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Frances Ellen Burr, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Helen H. Gardner, Mrs. Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mrs. Louisa Southworth, Mrs. Martha Almy, and other prominent woman suffragists.

I am not surprised at the action taken at the annual meeting of the National Suffrage Association to repudiate the book.

The vote was carried, but only by a majority of 12, those voting in favor of the Woman's Bible, other than those named on the committee, from New-York State being Mary S. Anthony, S. Augusta Armstrong, Cornelia H. Cary, Dr. M. Virginia Glanner, Emily Howland, Isabel Howland, Julia R. Jenney, Harriette A. Keyser, Harriet May Mills, Mary B. Sackett, and Susan B. Anthony. Only four New-York State women voted against it. As there are, by the woman suffrage statistics, only 1,600 suffragists enrolled in New-York State, the Woman's Bible will not have place in many households, if all of the suffragists indorse it, as well as the leaders, but the harm it will do wherever it is read is, that, like many public scandals, it treats of relations and things in life that we have been taught to reverence, with a familiarity and coarseness that are apt to breed irreverence, if not contempt, and as this was the aim of the Revising Committee, they may succeed. Yet I doubt if they have helped the cause of woman suffrage, even with those men who have wandered from the path laid out for them by a Holy-Bible-loving mother. The laws of Moses have formed the jurisprudence of nearly all civilized countries. And the safety of woman, as well as that of the world, lies in the reverence we have for law. Ridicule is not argument, and a Nation whose laws were made in part by women without religion, or, if they like it better, without reverence for the Holy Bible, would not last long before it lapsed into the condition of things that the Revising Committee deplore in the days of the patriarchs. When women rob themselves of the glamour of their individuality and demand recognition on the same level with men, no longer appealing to their chivalry, their respect or their innate reverence for Christian women, then history will repeat itself, and the weak will become the prey of the strong.

Very few people will believe in the ability of women to frame our laws, purify our politics, and reform the scheme of creation generally, if they start out with the statement taken from the Woman's Bible, that "for so far-reaching and momentous a reform as her [woman's] complete independence, an entire revolution in all existing institutions is inevitable."

MRS. W. WINSLOW CRANNELL.

ALBANY, March 3, 1896.

Fire Captain Kelly Reinstated.

Charles L. Kelly, Fire Captain of Engine Company No. 49, on Blackwell's Island, who was retired in February, 1888, applied to the Fire Commissioners for reinstatement in June last. Kelly had been retired for permanent disability, caused, it was said, by nervous prostration. He claimed that he had been forced out of the department by fraud and that he had never been examined physically. A doctor has since examined Kelly and found him all right. The Commissioners reinstated Kelly yesterday, making it a condition that he sign a release of any claim for back pay.

WEALTH IN OIL OF PERU

Petroleum Wells Unworked in the Department of Piura.

THEIR LOCATION, EXTENT, AND AREA

Chemical Analysis of the Crude Product and the Facilities for Its Exportation.

The petroleum zone of the Piura Department extends from latitudes 3 degrees 33 minutes 16 seconds (Tumbez) and 6 degrees 38 minutes (Punta de Aguja) south and longitudes 82 degrees 48 minutes 28 seconds and 83 degrees 34 minutes 34 seconds west of Paris, which is equivalent to an extension of 184 2-3 miles for an arc of the meridian, but, considering the inequalities of the coast and soil, is in reality an extension of 400 miles. Diverse opinions have been expressed on the extent of petroleum wells.

According to E. P. Larkin, an American engineer who lived in Tumbez for three years, the petroleum zone, recognized as such, comprises an area of 800 square leagues, equivalent to 4,408,000 English acres. Mr. Fouvrelle assigns only 16,000 square kilometers to the petroleum zone of Tumbez, and other writers vary as widely as those in their figures.

This great extent of petroleum territory is much inferior to that of Russia, which comprises 200,000 square miles, but far superior to that of Pennsylvania, in the United States which comprises 350,000 square miles and furnishes to the world 40,000,000 barrels of illuminating oil invariably every year.

Petroleum is not to be found in the Department of Piura only, but in Casma, in the Pusi district, in Canas, in Angaraes, described in 1760 by Don Domingo Monge, and, in fine, in the Provinces of Jauja and Huancavelica. The value of these wells may not be estimated, but the chemical analysis of crude petroleum is as follows:

In the United States—Carbon, 49.1; hydrogen, 6.3; oxygen, 44.6. In Russia—Carbon, 87.4; hydrogen, 12.5; oxygen, 0.1. In Peru—Carbon, 84.9; hydrogen, 13.7; oxygen, 1.4.

The vast petroleum territory of Piura may be classed into three divisions—the central zone, which comprises the coast of the Paita Province; the northern, or Province of Tumbez; the southern, lastly explored in 1890 in the Punta Aguja Peninsula, from the Sechur district of Piura Province.

The northern petroleum region comprises the entire coast of Tumbez Province, in an extent of 150 kilometers. It is one of the most extensive regions, since the compact mass of its oily rocks covers an area of 100 kilometers in width by 35 in breadth, from the "Mal Paso" to the "Caña Dulce." The territory contains a great number of harbors, ports, and coves, like Tumbez, Heath, Zorritos, Sechurita Boca, Pan, and Mancora. From the left bank of the Tumbez River to the Bay of Talara are the following places where oil wells may be found:

Garita, La Cruz, Charan, Mal Paso, Sagines, Diminuta, Heath, San Enrique Los Zorros, Tijeritas, Culebras, Balzeros, Peroles, San Alfredo, Tucillal, San José, San Ricardo, Peones, San Federico, San Umberto, San Antonio, San Faustino, San Florentino, San Juan, Del Pozo, La Merced, Secturita, Tres Hermanas, Boca Pan, Zapotal, Pan Viejo, Caña Dulce, Peña Mala, Padre Illescas, La Cruz, Tutate, Piedra Redonda, Punta de Sal, Salado de Averias, Punta de Muo, Canoas, Punta de Pico, Peña Negra, Cerro Blancho, Quebrada Seca, Sal Chico, Sal Grande, Gigantal, Cardalito, Bravo, Salado de los Freciados, Salado de Realengo, Salado del Azotacaballo, Puesta de Averias, Quebrada Hueca, Mal Pelo, Pedro Viejo, Hospital, Taical, Puente Nuero, Quebrada Verde, La Breita, Cabo Blanco, Quebradas de Siches, Amarillos, Organos, Mancora, Potrero de Siches, La Brea, Cerro Prieto, Negritos y Talara.

These seventy-two localities and others constitute, from the Tumbez River to Negritos Bay, a vast oil well, comprising the 16,000 square kilometers mentioned by Larkin. Thus is demonstrated to capitalists the great benefits to be derived from the exploitation of the fields of Piura's northern petroleum zone.

The central petroleum zone comprises the coast of the Province of Paita, and extends from Mancora to the south of the Silla de Paita and Punta Toca. The wells are between the left bank of the Chira River and Punta Lobos, a distance of eighty-five kilometers, the area of which is estimated at 11,310,000,000 square meters, in the following localities: Colan, Punta Sora, Panteon Ingles, Tomas de Paz, Punta Chui, Punta Loradan, Playa Pescadores, Plalla Paquie, Playa Grande, Caleta del Horno, Playa, Tutate, Playa Pericos, Punta Tortuga, and Punta Lobo. The filtrations of petroleum are visible in this soil at various points, as Punta Sora, Tutate, Pescadores, Lobos, Tortuga, and Colan. There is an excellent bay at Playa Pescadores, as at Horno, from which oil may be exported.

The southern petroleum region, from the seashore, covers distances varying from 400 to 16,000 meters. The geographical position of this vast country is between longitudes 80 degrees 68 minutes and 81 degrees 11 minutes west of Greenwich, and 5 degrees 48 minutes to 6 degrees 10 minutes latitudes south, and it is at a distance of seventeen leagues from Pueblo de Sechura, and of sixty miles by sea from the port of Paita.

The zone of these wells is traversed by a chain of hills situated near the coast. These hills are more or less than 400 meters in height. The region contains the following localities: Garita, Reventazon, Punta Nunura, Punta Pisura, Punta Bichayo, and others. It appears that in this zone, extending to the south of the Department of Piura, oil wells may be discovered in the Morrope district of Lambayeque. There are petroleum wells in Sagoyo, in the valley of Locumba. Filtrations of oil are visible on a great extent of the road from there to Mirave. These facts are taken from an article in El Economista, published at Lima.

A MAN SHOPLIFTER NOW.

Caught Stowing Away Shoes in a Capacious Receptacle.

James Byrnes, twenty-eight years old, of 93 East Broadway, was seen yesterday in the wholesale shoe house of Wallace, Elliott & Co., at 118 Duane Street, tucking away shoes in an inside and spacious pocket of his overcoat.

As the employe shouted an alarm Byrnes ran up stairs and out into the street. The employe was a close second, and a policeman, hearing his cries, made for the thief. To lighten his load, Byrnes stripped off the overcoat. The policeman caught him, however, and secured the overcoat, which contained seven pairs of shoes, valued at $20, in a pocket large enough to hold twenty pairs.

At the Centre Street Court Magistrate Crane remanded Byrnes back to the Leonard Street Station. Capt. Cross said: "Byrnes is an 'old timer,' and to-day he will be photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. The robbed firm have missed goods for some time, and recently were inclined to suspect that they were stolen by employes."

The man shoplifter is a new development to the police, who are inclined to account for his appearance as a necessary result of the "new woman" régime.

DEATH OF MARY GIBSON AT BELLEVUE.

Coroner Hoeber Will Not Accept Bail for Mrs. Schott Now.

Mary Gibson, the pretty servant girl who has been lingering between life and death in Bellevue Hospital since last Saturday, died yesterday. Mrs. Schott is locked up in the City Prison charged with being connected with her death.

Miss Gibson had been employed for over five years by a family living in West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and was forced to leave there on account of illness.

She then went to one of Mrs. Schott's establishments at 854 First Avenue, where she was operated upon. The result of this, so Miss Gibson had said, caused her death.

Coroner Hoeber, who caused Mrs. Schott's arrest, although he placed her bail bond at $5,000 when she was arrested, said he would not accept it until after yesterday. In case Miss Gibson did not die by that time he said he would accept bail.

Earthquake in Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt Wednesday evening throughout Eastern Berks County for a distance of ten miles. Houses were shaken, windows rattled, and at some places glass was broken. The residents were greatly alarmed.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Small Corner on Broadway, a Plot of Lots Up Town, and Several Dwellings.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Gemmel estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story iron and brick front building 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade Street, 10.7 by 100 by 10.2 by 100. A one-half interest in this corner was bought by James Gemmel in 1818 for $5,500, and the other half in 1831 for $4,000. It was 16 feet front then, and longer, both streets having been widened since.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Lee estate, at about $150,000, the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 151.4 by 310 by irregular, containing about sixteen city lots.

Messrs. W. B. Taylor & Son have sold for Mrs. G. M. Eddy the four-story brownstone dwelling 28 West Forty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Messrs. D. Kempner & Son have sold for Mrs. E. K. Simonson to a Mrs. Levere at $11,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 305 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 15 by 50 by 100.

Mr. Thomas E. Jevons has purchased the four-story dwelling, 307 West Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 100.5, at about $25,000. The similar dwelling, 313 West Seventy-first Street, is also reported sold at the same price.

Mr. John Rogers has sold, at $26,000, the four-story American basement dwelling, 392 West End Avenue, 15 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ferris Place, near Westchester Road, a two-story frame dwelling and barn, by Louis Schneider of Main Street, Westchester, owner; cost, $2,800.

West End Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, by John Welcker of 2,638 Marion Avenue, owner; for a five-story and cellar brick flat; cost, $28,000.

No. 135 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story brick flat, by Stephen A. Palmer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., owner; cost, $21,000.

No. 241 Canal Street, for a six-story and basement brick store and lofts, by the Lorillard estate, 3 Mercer Street, owner; cost, $60,000.

Ninety-first Street and Park Avenue, northwest corner, by the City of New-York, for a five-story brick schoolhouse; cost, not given.

No. 314 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a two-story brick and frame store and shop, by Anthony Larsen, owner; cost, $500.

Duncomb Avenue, 200 feet north of Juliana Avenue, William's Bridge, a one-story frame stable, by Michael O'Brien of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Nos. 126 to 130 East Fifty-ninth Street, by the New-York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, alterations to a five-story and basement brick hospital building; cost, $30,000.

No. 302 Stanton Street, by Caroline Dumpelman of 302 Stanton Street, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $600.

Stanton and Sheriff Streets, northeast corner, by the Mayor, &c., of New-York City, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 Clarke Street, by the Mayor, &c., alterations to a four-story brick schoolhouse; cost, $3,000.

No. 710 East Ninth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick schoolhouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 71 Hudson Street, by the New-York Condensed Milk Company, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $5,000.

No. 15 West Forty-third Street, by M. Andrews, alterations to a four-story brick and stone school; cost, $7,000.

No. 119 East Twenty-third Street, by James O. Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $6,000.

No. 77 East Fifty-sixth Street, by C. W. Hendricks of 342 West Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 6.

LIBERTY ST, 131; John H. Henshaw to Louisa Van Rensselaer $1
FRONT ST, 172; Franklin S. Carter and others to Frederick Frese 19,000
NASSAU AND PINE STS, n w corner, 30x80.3x37.1x80.5; James G. Wallace and wife to John E. Searles 749,000
DIVISION ST, 193; Fannie Harris and Davis B. Phillips and wife to Isaac Harris 24,000
HENRY ST, 89; Fannie Gordon to Moses Zerwick 23,000
GREENWICH ST, 270-272; Mary E. Crockett to Andrew Bleakley 1
THOMPSON ST, w s, 225 n Spring St; 25x100; Martha W. Horgan to William J. Nicklas 1
CROSBY ST, 51; Gustav Lange and wife to Julia Knapp 500
DELANCEY ST, 123; John F. Bossong and wife to Philip Nehrbas 1
WASHINGTON ST, 790; Edward Wilckens and wife to Elias Kempner 1
22D ST, 158 East; Samuel A. French to Marvin D. Hubbell 1
SNIFFIN COURT, e s, 151 w of 3d Av and 79 ft s of 98th St, 19.9x41; Marvin D. Hubbell to Samuel A. French 1
9TH AV, 918; Edgar A. Grove and wife to Albert Teets and wife 42,500
TRAVERS ST and Decatur Av, s e corner, 25.1x irregular; also all of Decatur Av, 150 ft s of Travers St, 79.4x irregular; Marion Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of Travers St, 75.11x85x75.6x88; also Travers St, s e corner of Ursula Place, 35.6x 110.3x irregular; above streets, &c., all proposed; Richard H. Troy to John J. Brady and another 10
TIFFANY ST and Westchester Av, n e corner, 76.3 ft to 165th St x e 25.6x s 66.9x s e 74.7x w 88.1; Hannah Levi to Jacob Kaufman 1
DIGNEY AV, e s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 100x100; Charles W. Oakes to Henry Bechtloff 1,200
LOT in East Chester, adjoining meadow land of James Morgan and a road leading to the Pines, about five acres; also a block of lots in East Chester, adjoining the Pines; Mary A. Barker to the East Chester Development Company. 10,000
LOT 363, map of village of Wakefield; William S. Mackenzie to Anna Mackenzie 1
GLEBE AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of Lyon Av, or Home St, 100.5x139.6x104.11x107.8; Anna E. Lyon to John F. Ehrgott 2,400
KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; same to Catherine Smith 1,200
KINSELLA AV, s s, 201.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; same to John J. Connery 1,200
KINSELLA AV, s s, 251.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; same to Sarah Smith.. 1,200
LOT G, map of Wash'ington Heights, contains 13 508-1000 acres; Lucia Coulsen and others to George Allen 13,000
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 408.5 ft n e of 169th St, 75x104.4x109.7x109.7x184.11; Hannah Levi to Jacobina Kaufman 1
INTERVALE AV, s e corner of Lyon St, 27.3x75x irregular; same to same 1
167TH ST, s e s, 113.9 ft s w of Fox St, 25x85.9x26.8x95.2; same to same 1
WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 51x100; Martha W. Horgan and others to William F. Cronin 1
SAME PROPERTY; William Cronin and wife to Martha W. Horgan and another. 1
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 166th St, 25x100; Edward F. J. Gaynor and wife to J. D. Butler 10
LEXINGTON AV, 1,045; Charles J. Magee to Wilhelmine Walther 11,000
134TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, to Fanny H. Hamilton 38,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; Albert M. Patterson as executor, to Alexander McDowell 45,000
SAME PROPERTY; Alex McDowell and wife to Joseph Hamersl'ag 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Henry E. Howland and wife to Edward Hirsh 1
MOSHOLU AV, s s, Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18, Block 8, map of Sheridan & Seagrave; John Zimmermann to Cornelia L. Zimmermann 1
LOTS 364 and 365, map of part of Hunt estate; James Sage to Eva T. Sheehan.. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Sheehan and wife to James Sage 1
KINSELLA AV, e w corner of Bronxdale Av, 626.4x100x640.11x100.2; also, n w corner of Kinsella Av and Bronxdale Av, 622.6x102.2x620.8x100.11; J. Herbert McFarland to Mary Seiferd 1
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, east ½, adjoining land of G. de Peyster; also, strip called de Peyster, or Hospital, Lane; Emily M. Petit to the Society of the New-York Hospital 167
SAME PROPERTY; Anna de P. Hunt to same 333
SAME PROPERTY; Franklin B. Lord, as executor, to same 333
SAME PROPERTY; Henry de Peyster, as executor, to same 1,000
SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Short to same 167
SAME PROPERTY; Anna H. Livingston to same 1,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 116th St, 26.5x79.3x25.3x87; William J. Nicklas to Rudolph Wirth and another 1
62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 200.10, to 63d St; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Peter J. Murphy 9,400
SAME PROPERTY; Peter J. Murphy to John J. Walsh 1
74TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; William Durland to Jane A. Durland 15,000
63D ST, n s, 379 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Delia L. Donihee to the Workingmen's Co-operative Association.. 19,000
78TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x102.2; Fairfax Harrison to Andrew Davey.... 12,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George, to Lucia Coulson, Lot 387, letter G map; Lucius Crittenden, 5 years $10,000
BROWN, Magdelia M., to James L. Watson; 312 and 314 West 27th St, 1 year... 3,500
BETJEMAN, Nicholas, Sr., and wife to executors of Henry Olsen, deceased; n e corner of 1st Av and 58th St, 1 year.. 1,500
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Edward F. J. Gaynor; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 1 year 3,000
CRONIN, William F. and wife to George W. Folsom, committee, &c.; w s of West End Av, 42.10 ft n of 96th St, 2 years. 16,000
SAME to same; w s of West End Av, 59.6 ft n of 96th St, 2 years 16,000
SAME to same; w s of West End Av, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 2 years 16,000
CARPENTER, Francis W., and wife to James S. Reynolds; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 2 years 2,000
DAVEY, Andrew, to Mary J. Griffith; s s of 78th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,500
DI LORENZO, Gregorio, and wife to Susan B. Hutchinson; s w corner of Kelly and 165th Sts, 3 years 1,650
FRESE, Frederick, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 172 Front St, 3 years 10,000
FISHER, Elizabeth T. and Charles W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 47 East 76th St, 1 year..... 2,500
GRUNER, Siegfried, and wife to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 81st St, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 62,500
GEORGE, Charles T., and wife to John Boyle & Co.; w s of Old Post Road to Albany, 425 ft s of land of George H. Peck, 1 year 2,500
HYMAN, Louis, and wife to Banned Friend; 192 Delancey St, 3 years..... 6,000
HARRIS, Isaac, to Fannie Harris and another; 193 Division St, installments..... 2,500
HORTON, Emily H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 69 and 71 Chrystie St and 124 Hester St, 1 year 1,000
HYMAN, Louis, and wife to Banned Friend; 312 Madison St, 3 years..... 6,000
HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Jacob Hirsh; 244 and 246 West 23d St, demand..... 27,000
HIRSH, Edward, to Henry E. Howland; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 148th St, 1 year..... 20,000
JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., and husbands to Alfred T. Leward; 32 Morningside Av East, 1 year..... 3,000
KLEINERT, Isaac B., to Alfred T. Leward; 31 West 87th St, demand..... 5,000
KNAPP, Julia, to Gustav Lange; 51 Crosby St, 9 months 28,050
SAME to same; ¼ same property, 9 months. 20,000
KELLAR, John, and wife to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 722 Broadway, 5 years 83,000
KIMBEL, Henry, and wife to The German Savings Bank, New-York City; 410 West 146th St, 1 year 12,000
KNAPP, Alfred D., and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Canal Av, 250 ft n of 135th St, —x107.11 to Mott Haven Canal, 3 years 27,000
SAME to Ephraim O. Gates and others; same property, being Lots 11 to 18, map Cheever property, 23d Ward, 6 months. 6,000
KELLER, Mary E. and Peter, to Sarah Lewis; w s of Avenue St. John, 350 ft n of Bayard St, demand 200
KOMP, Katharine W., to The Citizens' Bank; s s of 132d St, 100 ft e of Madison Av and adjoining property, (three mortgages,) 1 year 55,500
SAME, to John B. Cole; same property, (three mortgages)..... 75,000
LOGAN, Adelaide F., to Mary M. Sullivan; s s of 34th St, 138.4 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 3,600
MORFORD, Eliza Lee, to Joseph M. Sandford; n s of 17th St, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 5,000
McMANN, Amanda, to Rebecca S. Jacobus and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 105th St, 144.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 18,000
MITCHELL, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 811 West End Av, 3 years 20,000
SIMON, Theodore, and wife to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 248 Grand St, 3 years..... 15,000
SHERIDAN, J. Francis, and James E. Smith; e s of Vine St, 225 ft n of Albany Av, 1 year 250
TEETS, Albert, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 918 9th Av, 5 years 28,000
WALTER, Marie A., to Leonard Hangen; s s of Clinton Place, 73.6 ft e of Greene St, lease, 5 years..... 14,000
SAME to same; s s of Clinton Place, 48.10 ft e of Greene St, lease, 5 years.. 7,000
WIRTH, Mary

SEEKING AID FOR CUBA

F. G. Pierra Will Try to Secure in the United States $1,000,000.

HIS LABORS FOR HIS COUNTRYMEN

Two Gunboats and 100,000 Rifles, He Says, Would Soon Give the Revolutionists Victory.

Fidel G. Pierra, who has undertaken the task of aiding the cause of his struggling countrymen in Cuba by raising a fund of $1,000,000 through contributions from the people of the United States, is chairman of the Cuban Committee on Publicity, which is practically a press bureau for Cuban affairs. He also has charge of the finances of the Cuban organization in this city, and has sought by raising funds, by publications in the newspapers, public meetings, and speeches to further the efforts of his unfortunate countrymen to secure independence from the dominion of Spain.

Mr. Pierra was born in Havana, and at the age of twelve years he came to the United States for his education. On his return to Cuba he lived for several years at Santiago, where he engaged in commercial business, and connected himself with the public press, at first as a contributor, and later as an editor. He left Cuba in 1869 as a political exile, and came to New-York. Here he accepted a position as clerk in one of the largest houses trading with South America. His abilities were soon recognized and before the expiration of the third year of his clerkship he was admitted into a copartnership and became one of the managing partners, holding that position until the dissolution of the firm a few years later. He then established the firm of F. G. Pierra & Co., which for many years was extensively known throughout South America.

Fidel G. Pierra.

Although leading an active business life, Mr. Pierra has not neglected his books, devoting his leisure hours to the study of history, general literature, political economy, philosophy, and sociology, branches of learning in which he has always been deeply interested. He has been a contributor to all the Cuban newspapers published in New-York since 1869, to some of the American papers, and to several of the most important ones of Spanish America, especially on commercial, economic, and social topics.

The promotion of trade between the United States and the Latin countries of America is one of the subjects to which Mr. Pierra has devoted his best energies for many years. Eight months before the Pan-American Congress met at Washington, in 1889, he initiated the idea of, and organized the Spanish-American Commercial Union, of which he became the General Secretary. The association was composed of bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, the membership having reached several thousands from all parts of the United States. The Board of Trustees represented $600,000,000. The object of the union was to collect and disseminate information in regard to the trade conditions in Mexico and Central and South America for the benefit of manufacturers in this country, and it sought to co-operate with the Pan-American Congress in the achievement of the various ends for which that had been called.

As Secretary of the union, Mr. Pierra was requested by the Department of State to receive the foreign delegates to the Pan-American Congress upon their arrival in New-York, and later to accompany them in their excursion through the United States. Upon the organization of the Pan-American Congress, he was elected Secretary by the unanimous vote of the delegation, his familiarity with the various and important subjects to be treated by the Congress and his knowledge of the English and French languages, which he writes and speaks with the same ease and accuracy as his own, specially fitting him for the position. Mr. Pierra was also the Paraguayan Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Chicago.

Although he has not returned to Cuba since he was exiled in 1869, Mr. Pierra has been a close observer of political events in the land of his birth. Believing for a long time that the independence of the island could only be secured through a destructive and bloody war, for which his countrymen were but poorly prepared, and having hope that the Government of Spain would adopt a liberal policy toward the Cuban people, he counseled patience and forbearance, but when he became convinced that Spain was determined to continue on a course of injustice and tyranny, he abandoned that position and determined to assist his countrymen in every possible way in their struggle for freedom.

Mr. Pierra was absent from the United States for about two years, visiting the South American republics, and he arrived here a few days before the present revolution broke out a year ago. As soon as the gentlemen who represented in New-York the Cuban revolutionary party addressed themselves to him, soliciting his co-operation, he placed himself unconditionally at the service of his country, and has since devoted his entire time to it. He has delivered a number of addresses before mass meetings called in various cities of the country to express sympathy for the Cuban cause, and has contributed many articles to the American press describing the physical features of Cuba and treating of the intellectual, political, economical, and social history of the Cuban people.

Mr. Pierra lives at 188 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. One of his daughters is the wife of Dr. Aristes Agramonte of this city.

Speaking of the situation in Cuba, Mr. Pierra said a few days ago:

"I see that Gen. Weyler says now that it will take a year and a half to put down the rebellion. He has changed his opinion since he has had time to look over the ground, as Gen. Campos did, for a few days after he landed on Cuban soil he said he would end the troubles there in thirty days. Now, if we can secure $1,000,000, the trouble will be ended in six months. A couple of gunboats and 100,000 rifles in the hands of the Cubans will do it.

"I think, from what I know of the feeling of the American people, that we will be able to secure the sum we require. There are a few persons here not friendly to us. We hear the Cuban Army disparagingly spoken of, and are told that the Cubans are unable to rule themselves, and that the insurgents are largely negro bands. Well, I need not ask if the Spanish are better able to rule themselves. They have certainly not been successful in ruling Cuba.

"As to the proportion of negroes, let me tell you something about that. By the census of 1888, there was a population in Cuba of 1,636,000. Of these there were about 500,000 negroes, about 900,000 native Cuban whites, and about 170,000 Spanish residents. Of the army, the negroes constitute about 40 per cent. They are not equally distributed, however, among the army corps. Their proportion in the corps of Antonio Maceo is over 40 per cent., and also over 40 per cent. in the corps of José Maceo.

"The staff of Antonio Maceo is composed entirely of white men, and they are of the best families on the island. Antonio Maceo is a perfect gentleman, and not in any way partial to his own race. Once, in Kingston, Jamaica, Antonio heard his brother say something disparaging of the whites. Turning around to those near him, Antonio said: 'Guess we'll have to shoot that fellow.'"

"In the civil administration almost all are whites, and you know that in the Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe we have established our Government everywhere except in the seaport towns. The seaport towns are in a virtual state of siege, for they get none of their supplies from the contiguous country, but must get them by vessels from other parts of the island.

"As to this country's commercial interests, I have said much before. Americans have probably $50,000,000 invested in trade with Cuba. It stands to reason that with Spain's excessive taxes your interests are injuriously affected, and will be more so with the increased taxes consequent on the war, if the Spaniards succeed. If we succeed, there will be no debt, and the first thing we will do will be to practically wipe out the tariff. We are not now considering political annexation, but we really belong to the United States. Commercially we are annexed, but under what relations at present? There is a discrimination under the existing Spanish tariff against the United States, in some cases of 2,500 per cent. England is better treated.

"Take these items on the tariff schedule which I have before me:

Cast iron in tubes—	
From Spain	.18
From England	$1.80
From the United States	2.10
Galvanized iron—	
From Spain	.34
From England	3.40
From the United States	4.20
Metal cloth—	
From Spain	.52
From England	5.20
From the United States	6.20
Machinery of copper—	
From Spain	3.00
From England	30.00
From the United States	32.00

"These are a few. There are more. Under the tariff treaty of 1870, steel rails paid 6 per cent. on a valuation of $25. The treaty containing the reciprocity clause went into effect in 1892. It was called the reformed tariff. When they struck off the articles under the reciprocity schedule, the rest were made higher; but the reciprocity articles were given an eventual rate, higher than ever before, to go into effect when the agreement as to reciprocity should be terminated by notice of a given time, which was provided for. It was always intended to terminate it and get the higher rate, and it was terminated by Spain in 1894. Now steel rails pay $22 a ton. Such was the cunning of Spain. Americans should understand these things."

ATLANTIC SQUADRON'S OFFICERS.

The Men Who Will Be Called upon to Act as Commanders in Case of War.

Should there be any rupture of friendly relations between this country and Spain, the North Atlantic squadron would doubtless take a leading aggressive part, and the composition of its commanding officers may be of interest now.

A curious fact brought out in this connection is the preponderance of Southern-born officers in command of ships on the station. Capt. Robley D. Evans, popularly known as "Fighting Bob Evans," is in command of the Indiana, and is a Virginian by birth. Capt. W. S. Schley of the cruiser New-York, is a Marylander, as is also Capt. R. P. Leary of the ram Katahdin. Capt. Henry Glass of the battleship Texas is a Kentuckian; Capt. W. C. Wise, who commands the monitor Amphitrite, is from Virginia, and the commander of the Columbia, Capt J. H. Sands, is from the District of Columbia.

New-York is represented in the fleet by Capt. A. S. Crowninshield of the cruiser Maine. The Cincinnati is commanded by Commander M. L. Johnson of Vermont, the Raleigh by Commander Merrill Miller of Ohio, and the Montgomery by Commander Davis of Massachusetts.

The officer commanding the fleet is Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce of Connecticut, succeeding Rear Admiral Meade, upon that officer's retirement from active service. His war record dates from 1864, when, as a midshipman, he was ordered to the Brooklyn, which, upon the opening of hostilities, was attached to the Gulf blockading squadron. His first engagement was in 1862, when, as executive officer of the Penobscot, he went with that vessel into action against the batteries at Yorktown, Va. He subsequently led a successful boat expedition up a North Carolina river, and was later detailed as aid to Gen. Gilmore. His next service afloat was on the Pawnee. He was detached from that vessel and ordered to the Patapsco, and took part in all the engagements that vessel had with the Charleston batteries. In the night attack which was made upon Fort Sumter, he received honorable mention and a wound.

Toward the close of the war he was placed in command of the monitor Mondamock, and took that vessel from Philadelphia to San Francisco, accomplishing on that trip the first extended sea voyage ever made by a monitor.

Capt. Winfield Scott Schley, the commander of the New-York, Admiral Bunce's flagship, has an excellent war record, but first came prominently into public notice through the Greely relief expedition, which he conducted. The ability he displayed then marked him as an exceptionally able and resourceful officer and a superb seaman. In recognition of his services on the rescuing trip to the arctic he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with the rank of Commodore during the period of that duty, though his actual rank was that of Commander.

He was commissioned Captain just before the termination of his term of service in the bureau, and was ordered to the command of the Baltimore, the first cruiser of her type in the rehabilitated navy. That vessel took the body of Ericsson to its last resting place in Sweden, and then hurried to Chile, where the presence of a naval vessel was demanded by the revolution in that country. The able manner in which Capt. Schley maintained the dignity of the flag during the Baltimore's presence in the waters of Chile is too fresh in memory to need repetition.

"Fighting Bob Evans," who commands the Indiana, participated as an ensign in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and received in the last two severe wounds. He was promoted to commander in 1878 and commissioned as Captain in 1893. As commander of the cruiser Yorktown, he figured prominently in the Chilean imbroglio. His record throughout has been excellent, and none who know him will doubt that the Indiana will give a good account of herself if brought into action under his command.

Capt. Henry Glass, the commander of the battleship Texas, a vessel which was temporarily placed out of commission a few weeks ago to effect certain alterations, is one of the most popular officers in the service, and one of recognized ability. Praise from the Navy Department, like that from Sir Hubert, is praise indeed. Capt. Glass has received numerous testimonials of the department's appreciation of the ability with which he has performed every duty assigned him, and not the least of these was his assignment to the battleship Texas, the first vessel of her type to fly the American flag. The honor of commanding that fine ship was eagerly sought, but Capt. Glass obtained it unsolicited.

Capt. Crowninshield and Capt. Sands have fine records, as have also Capt. Miller and Capt. Wise. The latter commanded the Malvern, on the James River, during the final movement against Richmond. The Malvern was the first United States vessel to reach the city. President Lincoln was on board at the time.

COL. WARING ON CLEANING EXPENSES.

Some Figures He Gives in Answer to Mr. Croker's Interview.

Under the heading of "Croker and the Department of Street Cleaning," Commissioner Waring issued the following statement yesterday:

In an interview with a reporter, Feb. 19, 1896, Mr. Croker is reported to have said: "Well, they have secured a Street Cleaning Department, with a Commissioner provided with $3,250,000, to do the work we had $1,800,000 for," and he proceeds to argue on this basis. The facts are as follows:

Omitting the expenditure for "snow and ice" and for "new stock," which amounted to $182,359 in 1892, $165,641 in 1893, $180,962 in 1894, and $308,652 in 1895, the amount expended by "Tammany," for all working accounts, except as above, was: 1892, $1,890,376; 1893, $2,036,813; 1894, $2,366,524.

The expenditure by "Reform," for the same accounts, is as follows: Expenditure in 1895, $2,704,970; appropriation for 1896, $2,970,700. The progressive increase has been as follows: 1892-3, $146,437; 1893-4, $329,711; 1894-5, $338,446; 1895-6, (appropriation,) $265,730.

It may be that what Mr. Croker says is not of much consequence, but it is a good rule to tell the truth whenever anybody has printed a falsehood.

Bark H. J. Libby's Crew Ashore.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 6.—Fourteen shipwrecked seamen were brought ashore from the stranded bark H. J. Libby to-day. They were a wretched looking band, owing to their exposure, hardships and the rough weather of the last few days. Being absolutely penniless, they were given sufficient money to reach New-York, and they took the afternoon train for that city.

The bark Libby is still ashore near Zach's Inlet. She rests in an easy position, however, and will probably hold together long enough for the wrecking tugs to get her off.

PROFIT IN SILVER MINING

Fortunes Still Are Being Made in Spite of the Low Prices.

MINES THAT MAKE GOOD RETURNS

Large Bodies of Ore with Low Values Pay Good Dividends—Free Silver Is Not Needed by the Large Mines.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 6.—Silver mining is a paying industry to-day in spite of the claims of the advocates of the remonetization of silver. Fortunes still are being made in it, and will be made so long as the price of the white metal ranges above 50 cents.

The proof of this assertion is not difficult to obtain. A person may go anywhere in the silver mining country and he will find a great many properties being operated at a great profit. The contention is particularly true as regards Utah, for within the last few months there have been many evidences that mining for silver was not dead.

The great Ontario mine, in Park City, which has been one of the largest dividend-payers in the country, having given out over $13,500,000, has resumed its payments, having declared two more dividends since the first of the year. The mine was practically shut down after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and the closing of the Indian mints. It followed in the wake of a number of Colorado mines, which were closed at that time.

Since then the Ontario has been using all its profits in driving a long drain tunnel through the mountains in order to relieve the necessity of pumping to the surface the large underground stream that runs through it. That tunnel was finished during the past Summer, and some additional work has been done since. Now that it has succeeded the mine is beginning to pay again.

In the same mining camp, the largest silver camp in Utah, there are a number of other rich properties, chief among which is the Silver King. The strike on the silver vein was made in this mine only two years ago, and yet now the owners are becoming very rich. David Keith and Thomas Kearns, the largest shareholders, were common miners at the time of the passage of the Sherman act. They are now accounted to be millionaires.

In the same district are the Daly West, the Anchor, and a number of other silver mines that are paying good dividends and are known as good properties.

In Bingham, the second largest camp in the territory, the Dalton and Lark, the Old Galena, the Yosemite, and a dozen other silver and lead mines are making good profits for their owners.

One of the heaviest dividend-paying mines of the present day is the Horn Silver, in southern Utah. In order to work this, it is necessary to take the water to Frisco over the mountains by train. The mine was recently gutted by fire, and a heavy expenditure for repairs was made necessary. Yet, this silver mine has paid up all the losses and still continues to give very large payments to its stockholders.

P. T. Farnsworth, Superintendent of the Horn Silver, is accounted to be one of the most successful and astute mining men in Utah, and he devotes his energies almost entirely to silver mining. He has several properties in Austin, Nev., and is now pumping out the old Lincoln mine, which had filled with water, because he says the silver there will pay handsomely.

These are only examples. They are sufficient to show that silver mining is not dead. Strikes of silver mines are constantly being reported, and silver ore bodies are constantly being opened throughout the whole mining region, while almost as many fortunes are being made by silver as by gold.

Well-informed mining men have said to the correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a conservative miner—one who makes mining a business, and does not go in for the gambling part of it, to make a great fortune or lose all—would rather have a good silver mine than a gold mine. The reason for this preference is that silver in a good mine generally lies in great deposits, with lead and other base metals. The veins are so large that the cost and difficulty of working them can be reduced to a minimum. Great quantities can be taken out for long periods, and the profits can thus be made very large.

The improved processes of mining have made it possible to mine and treat silver ores at a cost of from $2 to $4 per ton. It is a very poor ore vein that will not give values of from $10 to $100 per ton. Some silver mines give values far higher than this. From 100 to 500 tons are often taken out in a day. Therefore, where the ore body is immense, or even where it is small but rich, it is possible to make great gains.

A body of silver ore with large tonnage and small values is far safer than a small body of gold ore with a heavy value. The latter may give out at any time, and compel the owner to spend a fortune in an endeavor to find another pocket, while the former can always be followed, and can generally be relied upon for years. The Ontario Mine shows the extent to which a large ore body may run. It is estimated that this mine has over twenty-nine miles of underground shafts and tunnels, nearly all of which have been run in the ore.

There are, of course, a large number of mines that cannot be operated at a profit while the price of silver is ranging as at present. Their ore bodies are small and values low. They could be operated with profit if silver would bring $1.29 per ounce, the price demanded by the free-silver men. The owners of such properties see their only hope in the remonetization of silver. But the great benefit would not go to them. They would secure only thousands, while the owners of bonanzas would realize hundreds of thousands.

MRS. H. J. GIELOW WANTS A SEPARATION.

Sues Her Husband, and Alleges Cruel and Inhuman Treatment.

The hearing in the case of Mrs. Martha Sawyer Gielow against her huband for a separation, began yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Osborne. Henry J. Gielow, her husband, is the Treasurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The couple have two children, Una, sixteen years old, and Roland, fourteen years old. The couple separated in 1895, and the husband promised to pay $100 a month, but subsequently reduced the payments to $50 a month.

Mrs. Gielow testified that she was married in Queensborough, Ala., Feb. 4, 1880. They came North in 1888. She said that in June, 1895, her husband said that if she did not leave the house he would; he said there was no longer any use in his feigning an affection for her that he did not feel.

"I'll stick it out, I said," continued Mrs. Gielow. "I've not covered up all your faults and hidden your cruelties all these years for nothing. He said he would give me $25 a week, and declared that I could have a separation by private papers. I said I'd have nothing to do with such proceedings, and said: 'Henry, you'll be serving me with divorce papers like that Sheriff Flack case in New-York City years ago, and I won't do it.' Finally he said he'd send me money, and went away."

The case will be continued to-day.

McCaffrey's Widow Acknowledged.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The contest over the five-hundred-thousand-dollar estate left by John McCaffrey was partially settled yesterday in the Probate Court, when Judge Kohlsaat proclaimed Mary Dawson McCaffrey of Maryland the rightful widow of the deceased, and ordered $10,000 paid to her as a starter. Marion, who asserts that she is the legal widow, took an appeal from the order of distribution. McCaffrey was married twice to the same woman and had children whom he knew nothing about. In the will he left he left bequests to them, while admitting that he did not know who and where they were.

Threw Her Money into the Fire.

AKRON, Ohio, March 6.—In a fit of absent-mindedness Mrs. Bert McConnell of Seville to-day thrust $3,300 in money, notes and securities into the fire. She had been carrying the valuables with her while calling, and on her return gathered up a lot of waste paper in the yard, thrusting the entire bundle into the stove.

CAUSE OF HER DEATH UNKNOWN.

Coroner's Jury Unable to Determine Whether Mary Fox Drowned Herself or Was Murdered.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 6.—The verdict rendered by the jury at the inquest held here to-day on the body of Mary Fox, the young woman found dead on the beach at Lloyd's Neck, sheds no light upon the cause of the woman's death, the verdict being simply "cause of death unknown." Upon the testimony introduced the jury evidently did not care to find a verdict that she had been drowned or murdered.

The only witness was Thomas Henry Bloxsom, who testified that the Italian who had discovered the body, being afraid to touch or go near it, had notified him, and that he had gone to the beach, had put a rope about the body, and had made it fast to a stake driven into the sand. He stated that when he went to the body it was fifty or sixty feet from low-water mark.

Many seem to discredit the fact that the tide rises and falls to that extent at that particular part of the beach. Bloxsom declared outside of the jury room that it was his opinion that the body had been carried down to the water and dropped there.

John S. Brush, foreman of the jury, after viewing the body, fainted away and fell from his chair. Thomas F. Brush, the undertaker, will send the body away to-morrow morning. It will be buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery, at Flatbush.

Justice of the Peace George Hendrickson, in the last mail this evening, received the following letter from F. D. Platt, Postmaster at Bayville, a little hamlet just to the east of Locust Valley:

Dear Sir: Will you please describe the clothing that the woman wore who was found drowned at your place? My reason for asking is this: On Feb. 27 a woman came to this place by hack from Locust Valley railroad station. She told the hackman that she wanted to go to Bayville Post Office. Instead of going into the Post Office she went down toward the Sound, and was seen there the next day, Feb. 28, sitting in a bathhouse. But upon seeing men approaching she ran into the woods and hid.

I was wondering whether or not this might be the same one. It is only a short distance from here to where she was found drowned, and I write, thinking this might be of some use to you as the chief Justice of the town. Give me a description of the clothing, and the problem, so far as my theory is concerned, can be easily solved.

F. D. PLATT, Postmaster.
BAYVILLE, N. Y.

TO DISPOSE OF THE GARBAGE

CONTRACT FORMS WEIGHED BEFORE THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Final Action Put Off Until Next Week —Contractors Hear the Views of Street Commissioner Waring.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment struggled once more yesterday afternoon with the form of contract for bids for the final disposition of garbage other than by dumping at sea. Bids have twice before been called for and twice rejected by Commissioner Waring, because they were not satisfactory.

The contractors yesterday were invited to be present, and they all responded. Most of them brought their lawyers with them. Francis Lynde Stetson represented one firm of contractors, De Lancey Nicoll another, and Michael J. Kelly a third. Robert A. Chesebrough represented his own system.

The form of contract had been somewhat amended, and it was read by Clerk Adee and further amended during the hearing. Besides this form, which provided simply for the disposition of garbage, there was another which was practically the same as the first in its various details, except that it calls for the final disposition of ashes, street sweepings, and all garbage—everything, in fact, except paper and factory refuse. Bidders can bid on one or both of these when the times comes.

It took an hour and a half to read the garbage contract. It provides that the term of the contract shall be five years, and that at the end of that time the city can, at its option, purchase the plant. It is stringent in its provisions, and makes it absolutely necessary that the garbage shall be disposed of in some way that will have the approval of the Board of Health. It gives the Commissioner of Street Cleaning great powers of supervision and inspection, not only over the construction of the plant, but also over the work of final disposition.

A suggestion made by Francis Lynde Stetson that a clause be inserted protecting the city against patent litigation was adopted, as were further suggestions made by Mr. Stetson, Mr. Kelly, and others. Mr. Chesebrough wanted more definite specifications as to transportation. In the course of this discussion Col. Waring said:

"It is impossible to draw a line exactly in this matter. Both the city and the contractor must necessarily take some risks. We cannot draw an exact line, whether it is a Schomburgk or any other kind."

"And the belligerency of the Street Cleaning Commissioner is recognized," said Controller Fitch.

There was a roar of laughter at this, and Col. Waring retorted:

"I am glad the Controller recognizes that fact."

"I have always done so," replied the Controller.

Delancey Nicoll said that he represented one of the companies that bid in good faith at the last bidding, and he desired to know whether or not the companies whose systems have not yet passed the experimental stage would stand on the same footing as the companies whose systems were already in working order, and had passed beyond the experimental stage.

"During the past year the Commissioner of Street Cleaning," said Mr. Nicoll, "has acquired a great deal of knowledge about the companies that have perfected systems. They have freely thrown everything open to him, and have furnished him with all the information possible. Now, would it be fair to allow companies whose systems are in the experimental stage to stand on the same footing as the others?"

"We will accept no bid," said Col. Waring, "of any company that has a system that is still in the experimental stage. The other companies have acted in good faith with us, and we will act in good faith with them. We will take no chances on experiments. Only those systems that have already proved their merit will be considered. The others will have to begin on some smaller city than this."

Mr. Nicoll desired to know whether the cost of the plant to the bidder would be taken into consideration by the Commissioner, inasmuch as the city had the option of buying the plant at the end of five years. Col. Waring said that it would not.

There was some discussion of the form of contract for the disposal of everything but the paper and domestic and factory refuse. Several of the contractors wanted it so amended that it should include everything.

Col. Waring said he would not willingly relinquish the effort he is making to make the paper and refuse referred to a source of revenue to the city.

"Is that the matter that Contractor Tait carts away?" asked the Controller.

"It is," said Col. Waring.

"The city pays $80,000 a year for that work now," said the Controller.

Col. Waring was asked if it would not be well to include this in the contract.

"You are paying for its disposal now," said the Mayor.

"Well," said Col. Waring, "I would prefer to talk that matter over in private. I believe that my plan to make this refuse a source of revenue to the city will be successful."

"I move we go into executive session," said President Jeroloman.

"I move we go into executive session on some other day," said the Controller, who had an engagement.

The Mayor said no action would be taken on either form of contract until next Tuesday. Meanwhile both contracts will be printed, with the amendments, and a copy will be furnished to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Sales of wool for the week in the leading markets of the country, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, reached 1,773,000 pounds domestic and 1,460,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,233,000 pounds, as compared with 2,279,900 pounds domestic and 2,213,500 pounds foreign, a gross total of 4,493,400 pounds, for the previous week.

DECREASE IN FAILURES

February Shows 40 Per Cent. Improvement over the Preceding Month.

GAIN IN NEARLY ALL BRANCHES

Totals, $13,228,151, Against $21,700,000—The Showing as Compared with 1894 and 1895.

Dun's Review will publish to-day an abstract of business failures for the present year, by which it will appear that the magnitude of liabilities was 40 per cent. less in February than in January, and that the improvement extended to nearly all branches of business. Totals for last month reached $13,228,151, against $21,700,000 for January. Trading liabilities were 45 per cent. less than in January, and manufacturing liabilities were 27 per cent. less.

Comparisons are published of failures by classes of business for January and February for the last three years. The figures for January and February, 1896 and 1895, make the following showing:

	1896.		1895.	
Manuf't'ers.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Iron	20	$780,800	26	$537,298
Machinery.	28	880,215	11	135,900
Wool	11	258,000	8	133,545
Cotton	7	831,324	4	114,400
Lumber	91	1,881,128	60	722,721
Clothing	63	597,119	44	378,733
Hats	13	204,500	9	269,614
Chemicals.	18	181,124	11	76,183
Printing	38	766,827	17	146,100
Milling	35	289,172	30	324,800
Leather	32	1,108,222	27	370,866
Liquors	36	1,991,917	28	190,185
Glass	14	288,059	9	508,746
Other	161	4,182,296	154	3,404,493
Total	567	$14,185,704	436	$7,313,384
Traders—				
Gen. stores	365	$2,599,039	436	$3,142,671
Grocers	494	2,588,892	552	2,069,194
Hotels	60	340,876	65	372,593
Liquors	182	1,160,804	196	1,713,730
Clothing	152	1,727,007	171	1,219,558
Dry goods.	170	1,974,063	133	3,238,952
Shoes	126	2,566,693	119	982,101
Furniture.	55	394,504	52	556,442
Hardware.	106	924,211	70	518,610
Drugs	112	579,017	73	606,391
Jewelry	80	621,819	60	627,917
Books	44	505,148	34	288,285
Hats	23	162,650	21	348,301
Other	257	2,595,482	325	2,911,643
Total	2,246	$18,748,705	2,307	$18,596,388
Brokers	55	2,029,485	22	1,461,000
Total	2,868	$34,963,894	2,765	$27,370,772

In 1894 manufacturers' failures numbered 680, with liabilities at $18,718,187. Traders' failures numbered 2,596, with liabilities at $23,385,332, and brokers' failures numbered 90, with liabilities at $4,805,779. The totals were 3,366 failures and $46,909,298 in liabilities.

Although manufacturing liabilities are nearly double last year's, they are a quarter less than in 1894, and trading liabilities, though but slightly less than last year, are about 20 per cent. less than in 1894. The branches of manufacture in which increase appears over both the previous years are liquors, owing to large distilling failures; leather, owing to accumulation of stock in last year's speculation, and the recent fall in prices; lumber and printing. The liquor failures were nearly all in January, and about two-thirds of the failures in leather and shoe manufacture and in lumber, but in printing and glass the failures were in February. Among traders the shoe dealers show the greatest proportionate increase in liabilities, but not a quarter of these were in February. Grocers are the only other class in which liabilities exceed both previous years, and about three-fifths of these were in January. Failures in drugs and chemicals were larger than in 1894, but less than last year, but failures in clothing, though 40 per cent. more than last year, mainly owing to January disasters, were much smaller than in 1894. There is encouraging decrease in dry goods, general stores, furniture, and hats. Hotel and hardware failures were the only trading classes larger in February than in January.

The average liabilities of manufacturing failures range from $55,000 in liquors, against $23,000 in 1894, and $39,000 in iron in both years; $34,000 in leather, against $11,000 in 1894; $29,000 in machinery, against $38,000 in 1894, and $26,000 in miscellaneous manufactures, against $33,000 in 1894, down to $9,000 each year in clothing, and $8,000 in milling, against $5,000 in 1894. The average of trading liabilities ran more evenly, in both years the miscellaneous averaging $10,000, general stores about $7,000, grocers $5,000, liquors $6,000 to $7,000, clothing, books and stationery about $11,500, and hardware nearly $9,000 in both years. Dry goods were $11,600, against $17,800 in 1894; furniture, $7,100, against $13,400 in 1894; hotels, $5,800, against $9,500, and jewelry and hats were less. But in shoes liabilities averaged $20,200, against $11,500 in 1894. The average is generally higher in trading classes than last year, but was about $24,000 last year in dry goods, $8,600 in liquors, $8,000 in drugs, and $14,000 in jewelry. It is evident that these comparisons cast long desired light upon the varying risks of capital in different branches of manufacture and trade.

IRVING E. SMITH REWARDED.

Presented with a Medal for Having Rescued Ralph Sleicher.

BABYLON, L. I., March 6.—Irving E. Smith, manager of the Babylon bathing pavilion, last July rescued Ralph Sleicher of New-York from drowning while a guest at the Argyle Hotel. Sleicher, who was unable to swim, had waded into the deep pool in front of the bathing pavilion, and was sinking the third time when the shrieks of his frantic mother called Mr. Smith's attention to the accident, and he plunged into the pool, and, with great difficulty, rescued the young man.

Sleicher's mother, who is very wealthy, presented Mr. Smith with a dollar bill as a reward for his brave act. The rescue was reported to the State Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and yesterday Mr. Smith received a handsome silver medal suitably inscribed, accompanied by the following letter:

Mr. Irving E. Smith, Babylon, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Your heroism in rescuing Ralph Sleicher from drowning in Great South Bay on July 29, 1895, has been brought to the notice of this association, and the board has awarded you this silver medal.

You can wear this medal proudly as a State recognition of an act of unselfish bravery worthy of honor, and we hope it may prove an incentive to others to be ever ready to help the distressed. Very truly yours, J. WESLEY JONES,
President Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1896.

THREATS CONVEYED ON A PHOTOGRAPH

Mrs. Gronin Said Miss Lavelle Slandered the Good Looks of Her Baby.

Mrs. Hannah Gronin of 187 East Eighty-fourth Street was summoned to Jefferson Market Court yesterday to explain why she had written letters to a pretty girl, who said that she was Miss Augusta Lavelle, living in West Twenty-seventh Street.

The complainant showed Magistrate Cornell a picture of herself, which was all written over. She said that it had been returned to her by Mrs. Gronin, to whom she had given it a year ago, when they were great friends. She said that they were both actresses. The picture was not shown to reporters, but the Magistrate said that it contained abuse and threats.

Mrs. Gronin showed the Magistrate a similar picture. She said that it was a likeness of her baby, and that it had been returned to her after she and Miss Lavelle had become enemies. It was written over in the same manner, and she said that it contained slanders on the good looks of the baby. It was this that had angered her, and had caused her to write the letters and to send the picture back to Miss Lavelle the way she had.

Magistrate Cornell, after cautioning the defendant not to molest Miss Lavelle further, dismissed the case.

He Refused to Pay for the Tea.

Controller Fitch has refused to pay a voucher for $344.06 from the Department of Charities for a quantity of tea purchased to be used in the insane asylums. One of the inspectors of the Finance Department reported that a lot of tea bought from W. T. Gillott was below the required standard, and the Controller notified the Charities Department of that fact.

The voucher for the tea reached the Controller Thursday, and yesterday he sent it back to the Charities Department with a letter saying that as the tea had been reported as being below the standard he did not feel justified in paying for it.

DISAPPEARED WITH A STRANGER.

Friends of Joseph H. Savard of Rochester Mystified by His Absence.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—Joseph H. Savard, for the past twenty-five years connected with the Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency in this city, has disappeared mysteriously.

Mr. Savard Tuesday left his home, at 62 Hudson Avenue, as usual, and went to the Bradstreet's offices in the Granite Building. He had been at his desk but an hour when a clerk told him there was a man in the hall who wished to see him. Savard stepped outside and greeted the man, who was a stranger to all the other employes. Then he returned to the office, put on his hat and coat, and joined the stranger, passing with him out into Main Street. As he was leaving the office the Superintendent called to him, but Savard apparently did not hear him.

The stranger is described as short and stout and as having a dark brown mustache. The missing man is of French descent, forty-three years of age, of wiry build, and weighs about 140 pounds. His black hair is streaked with gray. He wore a gold watch and chain and a diamond stud, and is said to have had about $200 in his pocket. His wife and seven children are almost prostrated at his disappearance. Mrs. Savard suggests that he might have become demented and wandered away.

A gentleman says he met Savard with a stranger Tuesday or Wednesday evening on the street, but this is the only clue obtained by the police. Savard is treasurer of American Lodge A. O. U. W., and there has never been any trouble over the funds. He handled no money for the Bradstreet's and his domestic life was a happy one.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress with private family; best city references. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or light housework in a private family. M. B., Box 193, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can sew or assist with any other work, in private family only, or as parlormaid. E. K., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, WAITress.—Two girls will do the work of a small private family; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotchwoman in private family; able to take a chef's place; wages, $50. Mrs. Francefort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and plain laundress in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference. 304 East 38th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—French-Swiss; recently arrived in this country; very good cook; good references. Elisa, care of Mrs. Leeron, 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; steady place preferred to wages; good references. 113 West 56th St.; Splane's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; five years' best city reference; wages, $50 to $55. Y. D., 95 Clinton Place.

COOK.—Protestant; finest company dinners; marketing; excellent manager; two years' reference; wages, $50. M., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 36 East 3d St.

COOK.—By English Protestant; first-class; good references; wages, $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; personal reference. 67 East 61st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American widow; good cook, laundress, and houseworker. Nelson, 147 East 22d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady desires to find two or three more families who could use the services of a very desirable young dressmaker by the week; to go home nights; has been employed by Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn; is thoroughly experienced in the art of dressmaking; can be highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; in private families; makes in all latest styles; will alter; remodel. Sewing, 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; references. 134 East 117th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; first-class city references. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman; speaks perfect English; wishes situation as lady's maid in private family; city references. Write care of Pastor of French Episcopal Church